



## People's courts in Ghana

Flight lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' regime, which seized power in Ghana last Thursday, is to set up people's tribunals "not fettered by technical rules". They will try those "who have committed crimes against the people". At least 60 members of the overthrown regime have given themselves up. **Page 4**

## Thatcher to visit China

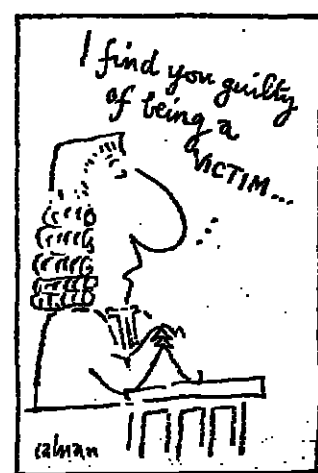
Mrs Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to China in September, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said in Peking, where he discussed Hong Kong and aviation matters with the Chinese Prime Minister. **Page 3**

## TUC and CBI urge reflation

Unions and employers together attacked the Government's economic policies at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, and demanded some measure of reflation by the Chancellor to stimulate industry. Both the TUC and the CBI regard recent Treasury forecasts of minimal growth as unacceptable, amounting to continuing stagnation. **Page 11**

## Miners warned of strike cost

Mr Donald Davies, the coal board's marketing chief, reinforced his chairman's warning to miners of the effect of a strike on the industry's finances. The board had offered £11m more than it could earn next year, to meet the present pay claim, he said. **Page 2**



## No automatic rates refund

Only those GLC ratepayers who ask for it will get back at once the supplementary rate levied for the outlawed cheap fares scheme, a meeting of London chief finance officers decided. Instead, the amount paid will be credited to the ratepayers, thus saving the GLC money. **Page 2**

## Court to rule on 'handshake'

The courts are to decide on the record £750,000 golden handshake being offered to Mr Jack Gill by his former employers, Associated Communications Corporation headed by Lord Grade. The Post Office pension fund, an institutional shareholder, is to petition the High Court to stop the payment. **Page 3**

## Gaddafi attacks fellow Arabs

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has described Arab countries who were friendly to the United States as being more dangerous than Israel to the Arab cause and said that the governments must be overthrown. **Page 3**

## Spain prepares

King Juan Carlos warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national saviours". He was preparing the army for the coming court martial of the senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup. **Page 3**

## Test drawn

England were unable to bowl out India on a docile pitch on the final day of the fourth Test match, at Calcutta and the game ended in a draw. India lead 1-0 in the series. **Page 15**

Leader page, 7

Letters: On Liberal-SDP seats, from the Chairman of the Liberal Party, and others; music, from Mr R. A. Howard

Leading articles: Darwin; detente, rape.

Features, page 6

William Rodgers on why people should have a choice on political issues; love without marriage; Trevor Fishlock looks at the formidable tasks facing Mrs Gandhi

Obituary, page 8

Lieutenant-General Thomas Corbett, Captain Robert Ellis, Dr M. M. Pennek

Book Show, page 17

Michael Frenchman writes on new aids and equipment for the yachtsman

Radio News	3	Events	22
Overseas	3, 4	Press Bds	22
Arts	8, 12	Science	22
Sport	9	Snow reports	14
Books	9	TV & Radio	21
Business	10-13	Theatre, etc	21
Court	8	25 Years Ago	8
Crossword	22	Weather	22
Diary	6		

# Peace breaks out in Labour Party

From Hugh Noyes and Donald Macintyre, Bishop's Stortford

Labour Party and trade union leaders emerged from a two-day conference last night in a state of unified euphoria, convinced that peace, sweetness and light had broken out all around them, and that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not challenge the leadership again before the election. Mr Benn, however, withheld confirmation.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, beaming broadly as he sat beside Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the party, Mr David Baines, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, claimed that the meeting was the most successful of its kind since the last election and one of the most successful in the history of the party.

The conference, called by leaders of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory, was widely expected to break down in bitter battles over the party's future.

However, party and union leaders later strong emphasised their view that there would be no more leadership, constitutional or otherwise, divide the party between now and the general election.

Mr Benn was never asked during the conference to state his position on any of those matters, and he refused to discuss his intentions with reporters. It seems also that the issue of an inquiry into far-left elements in the party was only briefly mentioned.

But despite Mr Benn's silence, senior union leaders were adamant in private that he would not attempt to contest the leadership or deputy leadership in 1982. "I do not think it is an impression, I believe it is a fact," the general secretary of one large union said.

## A turning point, says Healey

It was significant, however, that whatever "assurances" Mr Benn had given always appeared to have been once removed from the person relating them.

It is worth remembering that only just before Christmas Mr Benn proclaimed that he was the rightful deputy leader of the Labour Party. His reason for making the statement was that of the MP's who voted Mr Denis Healey into office had since defected to the Social Democrats. Mr Benn has never withdrawn his claim and it was only on Tuesday of this week that Mr Healey was saying that he had no intention of whether Mr Benn would stand against him or against Mr Foot, or whether he might assume some other role such as Pope or even Queen.

Yesterday, however, the conviction that Mr Benn would not run for the leadership or deputy leadership appeared to extend even to Mr Healey, who said: "The unanimous feeling was that the 'wringles' must be put to rest."

"Today's conference marks a turning point in British politics. We agreed unanimously to turn our backs on the miseries of the last two years. From this day forward the Labour Party and the trade union movement will concentrate their energies on getting a Labour majority at the next general election."

The Labour movement had gained a double bonus from the conference, he said. "It is pulling together just when the artificial alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats is falling apart. Their jerry-built structure is crumbling into ruin even before the cement is dry."

Mr Eric Heffer, a supporter of Mr Benn, put to the conference at least one issue that could introduce further bitterness when he declared that it was important to accept that there were many differing groups within the party; while

## Campaign to push the new unity

"The smiles on our faces," he said, "denote that peace has at last broken out in the Labour Party. We have a leader and a deputy leader, and I do not think that situation will change in the next two years. We have our constitutional battles and I do not think that they will occur again in the next two years."

Mr Benn's own contribution to yesterday's discussions was low key and concerned with organisation.

The prospect of a by-election in Hillhead, Glasgow, with Mr Roy Jenkins representing the SDP was mentioned more than once and Mr Gavin Laird, the representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a right-winger, said the poll would provide Labour with a chance to show its unity. "If that means the Lairds and the Benns appearing on the same platform, so be it," he told the meeting.

One decision to come out of the conference is that a costly promotional campaign to be launched over the next few months. Between now and the end of February there will be 23 conferences throughout the country for thousands of party activists, followed by meetings in every constituency in the country. They will be addressed by senior party leaders and party leaders will drive home the new feeling of brotherly love.

Until the campaign ends in March or April, those meetings will be reinforced by a film outlining all branches of party policy, with the significant exception of nuclear unilateralism and defence. The film will concentrate on Labour's alternative economic strategy with particular emphasis, as Mr Foot put it, on the horrors of unemployment.

As Mr Basset pointed out: "We want to make sure that people all over the country understand that there is an alternative strategy that will overcome the ills that have been perpetrated on the people of this country by the present Government. Mr Foot concluded that, far from having a gun put at his head by the trade union leaders, the unions had shown that they wanted to help the party to get on with the job of winning the next election."

The unions appear to believe that they have tightened their grip on the party's finances and that the national executive will now carry out a two-year-old recommendation of a party commission of inquiry to appoint a Director of Finance.

Benn's backers hold fire and photograph, page 2

The right to choose, page 6



A strike which is expected to halt all of British Rail's Sealink ferries has been called by officers in support of the seamen, seen above, who are holding a sit-in on the threatened Senlac ferry at Newhaven. Report, page 2

## Russia signs easy credit deal with Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would grant Poland credit on easy terms to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries.

Figures for the first nine months of 1981 put the Polish deficit at about 1,250m roubles (£959m).

The agreement was contained in a general trade protocol signed in Moscow by Mr Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish Foreign Trade Minister, and Mr Nikolai Patolchev, his Soviet counterpart.

West Germany also offered extensive financial aid to Poland yesterday, provided that reforms were carried out. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and acting head of government, said in Stuttgart that West Germany was prepared with its Western partners to give Poland "financial aid on a large scale" if it returned "to the path of reforms."

His remarks came less than 24 hours after President Reagan called in talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a forceful Western response to the Polish crisis.

Tass the Russians would continue deliveries of oil, natural gas and other imports, and raw materials to Poland in 1982. The West German government would export machine tools, vehicles, farm machinery, and construction equipment to the Soviet Union.

Quoting an informed Soviet source in a dispatch from Moscow, a French news agency, Agence France-Presse, said the Soviet Union was prepared to pump unlimited economic and financial aid into Poland in order to normalise the situation.

In Washington Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the United States was hoping for a "robust and realistic common assessment" of Soviet responsibility for the situation in Poland at the Nato foreign ministers meeting in Brussels next Monday.

In London, Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, protested to Mr Victor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador, about the jamming of BBC Polish language broadcasts.

One of General Jaruzelski's advisers said in Copenhagen that Lech Walesa would be welcomed back as leader of Solidarity but in a non-political capacity. At the moment "a clear-up was going on inside the party."

Reagan confidence, Polish party losses, page 4

The gulag, photograph, page 4

## Signalman let two trains pass, crash inquiry is told

A young signalman who had been doing the work for only a month allowed a passenger train along the same line as a stock train which was at a standstill. Four people died in the ensuing crash.

Mr Derek Axtell, aged 25, told an inquiry into the crash that when he realised what he had done, he pulled an emergency lever to warn the driver of the passenger train. He had also shouted from his signal box as the passenger train passed by, but "nobody heard me."

Major Charles Rose, the Department of Transport inspector in charge of the inquiry sitting in London said: "It must have been a pretty horrifying moment."

The crash happened during a blizzard on December 11 at Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr Axtell, of Aylesbury, said the lever would have changed lights on the track from green to amber. But the passenger train was virtually on top of the signal box by the time he took the emergency step. Mr Axtell admitted: "I authorised him past."

He said: "The stock train was still in or around Seer Green. I had no idea where. When the second one of the four passenger trains passed his box at Gerrards Cross, he shouted from the window in the hope someone would hear him and pull the communication cord. Failing that, he hoped the guard might hear him and tell the driver to 'slam the brakes on.' But 'nobody heard me.' That, he told the inquiry, was when he pulled the emergency lever to operate the light on the section of the track between Seer Green and Gerrards Cross.

Mr Axtell joined British Rail last July but only qualified as a signalman on November 10 last year—one month before the crash. On the day of it he was working a normal 6 am to 2 pm shift. Major Rose said that the inquiry had heard from Mr David Trotter, driver of the empty train, and his guard, Mr Derek Williams, that they had spoken to him (Mr Axtell) in his signal box just before the crash.

But Mr Axtell denied the conversation had taken place in the box and said it had happened while he was there and the men were on the train. He told the inquiry he had allowed the first train through "under caution."

When he realised both trains were on the same section, he telephoned the signal box at Seer Green.

The phone was engaged. The idea was to get someone to run up the line. I then went on to High Wycombe and told them I had got two trains on the same section. The next thing I heard from the signal box at High Wycombe was 'what, there had been an accident.'

Signalman Richard Lee, who was in the signal box at High Wycombe at the time of the crash, told the inquiry that he

## Car bomb injures scientist in Dublin

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The senior forensic scientist in the Irish Republic was seriously injured when a booby-trap bomb exploded in his car as he was travelling to work in a Dublin suburb yesterday.

Dr James Donovan has given evidence for the prosecution in a large number of cases, involving terrorists and ordinary criminals, and the police believe that the provision IRA could have been responsible for the attack.

The scientist was a chief prosecution witness in the trial of two men accused of murdering Lord Mountbatten of Burma two years ago. A main factor in the conviction of one of the men was forensic evidence linking paint flakes found on the clothes of the accused to paint on the Mountbatten boat.

The attack on Dr Donovan is the first on an official of the Irish Republic and represents a serious worry to the Government.

Dr Donovan, aged 36, had completed several miles of his journey from his home in Tallaght to his work at police headquarters in the Phoenix Park, when the bomb exploded.

Part of his left foot has been amputated but his life is not in danger.

A government statement later said that Dr Donovan's work in the forensic science laboratory had been of critical importance in the solution of a number of major crimes.

"There can be little doubt that this outrage was connected with his work," Economy boost, page 2

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Mr Axtell: "I shouted but no-one heard."

## Penlee fund top donors to get tax indemnity

By Our Political Staff

One final legal difficulty over the conditions applying to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund was cleared away last night when it was stated on behalf of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that people who made large donations and could be liable to capital transfer tax will be totally indemnified in respect of such tax.

This issue was still in doubt on Tuesday after Mr John Moore, chief executive of the Penlee District Council and trustees of the fund had discussed it with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and the Charity Commission.

The decision on capital transfer tax came yesterday after Mrs Thatcher had met Sir Michael and the Chancellor. The Attorney General had earlier said the Government would consider legislation to obviate any serious tax problems affecting the fund.

One of the leading figures behind the £21m Penlee Lifeboat fund yesterday rejected a Conservative MP's warning that the money could destroy the small Cornish village of Mousehole where the dependants of the eight dead lifeboatmen live (Craig Semor writes).

Continued on back page, col 1

## Father of raped girl attacks 'unjust' sentence

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The father of a rape victim aged 17, whose attacker was fined £2,000 on Tuesday, disclosed yesterday that his daughter's experience resulted in her putting off her wedding.

He called the sentence unjust and pitiful and said: "Our daughter will bear the mental scars for the rest of her life. She went through a terrible ordeal and she was totally broken up when he was allowed to walk free."

When passing the sentence, at Ipswich Crown Court, Judge Bertrand Richards said that he was not sending John Allen, a businessman, aged 33, to prison because the girl had been guilty of contributing alone at night.

The girl's father commented: "The judge has given me a free licence for any rapist to attack girls out alone at night."

He said that last month his daughter had spent two weeks in hospital after suffering a nervous breakdown. "The doctor called it delayed trauma, but we can see that our



Judge Bertrand Richards: His sentence provoked the outcry.

daughter has not been the same since the night it happened five months ago."

The father said he felt very bitter about the sentence. At the time of the rape he felt like taking the law into his own hands, but he thought the courts would impose a fair punishment. "I could not believe my ears when the judge said he was not going to send him to jail."

The thing that really hurts is that she did not want to go to court in the first place, but the police persuaded her and said she would be helping every other rape victim.

"No woman is going to be willing to give evidence in a rape case again now that she knows that her attacker may not even have to spend a single day in prison for his crimes."

The girl had to hitch-hike because her fiancé, an American Serviceman, was unable to drive her home.

Mr Allen denied yesterday that he had got off lightly and said he realised that he could have gone to prison. "I changed my plea to spare the girl having to go through cross-examination in court. But it has been an ordeal for me, too," he said.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, urged the Lord Chancellor to repudiate Judge Richards's comments and demand an explanation.

"The desirous sentence will give solace and comfort to rapists," Mr Ashley has told the Lord Chancellor.

Few lawyers in the Temple were willing to defend Judge Richards's sentence, or his comments, although Sir Melford Stevenson, a former High Court judge, said that girls who hitch-hiked alone at night were "asking for it."

That view was expressed by several lawyers to whom I spoke, but none of them suggested that such a lenient sentence was justified as a result. None of them, either, agreed with the judge's comment that the girl had been guilty of contributory negligence.

Mr John Marriage QC, Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, was among the many legal voices criticizing the sentence. There were, he said, some exceptional cases where a lenient sentence for rape might be justified, but this was not among them.

There is no appeal against the sentence, by the prosecution, or by any other review.

As criticism of the sentence grew, the Scottish Office disclosed that a Scottish sheriff who had dealt leniently with a man who had indecently assaulted an Asian girl aged 13 had been removed from office.

Sheriff Francis Middleton fined the man £750 last May, and was reported to have said that one of the reasons for not sending him to prison was that intercourse with young girls before marriage was a social custom in Asia.

The remarks were criticized by the Scottish Asian Action Committee as "ignorant, obscene and insulting to the Asian people."

A Scottish Information Office spokesman has denied that Sheriff Middleton was dismissed because of the incident, and Sheriff Middleton also denied that he had been dismissed. He said his remarks were made in good faith.

Leading article, page 7

## Invitation to a Private View



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# NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Record haul of heroin last year

A record 87kg of heroin with an estimated street value of £16.5m was seized last year, compared with 38kg in 1980, Customs and Excise announced yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Customs officers believe a drop in street prices from £100 to about £70 a gramme resulted from a surge in exports of cheap heroin from the Pathan border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan in the wake of the Russian invasion, which added to the difficulties of policing the area.

About four-fifths of the year's seizures were destined for the British market. The biggest haul, 8.88kg, arrived in Dover in a vehicle from the Middle East.

The street value of all drugs seized totalled £51.7m, including 21,000kg of cannabis, worth about £33m. Customs officers also smashed two big cocaine-smuggling rings.

## Rugby player is cleared

Mr Richard Moriarty, aged 24, a Welsh rugby international, was cleared at Warwick Crown Court yesterday of wounding Miss Lynda Warren, his friend, during an argument in a night club. Mr Moriarty, of Bond Street, Swansea, was alleged to have hit the girl in the face with a beer glass.

A jury took 20 minutes to find him not guilty of wounding her with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and an alternative charge of unlawful and malicious wounding.

Miss Warren told the court: "I think it was an accident. It has not altered my feelings about him in any way."

## Suspension order on Welsh teacher

Mr Justice Glidwell yesterday ordered the suspension of Mr Wayne Williams, the Welsh language activist, only a day after he returned to his teaching post at Llanidloes High School. Mr Lawrence Smith a parent, was granted a temporary injunction ordering Powys County Council to suspend Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society.

Mr Williams, aged 28, of Tregaron, Dyfed, returned to his Welsh teaching job to face a parental revolt because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

He will present his case to the Department of Education and Science in London next Tuesday. The department has to decide whether he is a fit and proper person to be a teacher in view of his conviction.

## Race charge

Robert Edwards, of Adelaide Road, Shepherds Bush, west London, appeared before magistrates at Old Street yesterday accused of publishing a cartoon magazine containing racist material. The case was adjourned until March 4, when committal proceedings will begin.

## Siege death victims

Police who stormed a house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after a five-hour siege are treating the deaths of David McDonald, aged 24, and Clive Harris, aged 23, as murder and suicide. Mr McDonald died from gunshot wounds four days ago and Mr Harris was found dead in the building. An inquest is due to open today.

## Tarback fined

Jimmy Tarback, aged 41, the comedian, was fined £40 and had his licence endorsed by magistrates at Weston-super-Mare yesterday after he admitted driving his Mercedes Benz car at 93 mph on the M5 at Clevedon, Avon.

## Woman aged 112 dies

Miss Jeanetta Thomas, aged 112, believed to be the oldest person in Britain, has died at Cowbridge, South Glamorgan. She will be buried at Llantrisant, where she was born on December 2, 1869.

## Lifebelts stolen

An appeal to the public to report anyone removing lifebelts near the Thames in Oxford was made yesterday by Mr David Butler, the city council engineer. Twenty-two of 26 have been stolen recently.

## EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Oghan Dura, the editor-in-chief of *Arziye* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.



Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester holding a rose presented to her yesterday by the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, of which she is patron, to honour her eightieth birthday.

## Jobless urged 'refuse ready for work' test

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions will ask the unemployed to boycott a government experiment in which their willingness to work will be tested before they are paid benefit.

The unions will hand out leaflets outside 20 unemployment benefit offices involved in the pilot scheme, asking claimants to refuse to answer a questionnaire on their availability for work.

Staff in the offices have been told to ask claimants: "Would you take any full-time job that you can do?" If the claimant says "no", he or she will be given a form containing more detailed questions.

They will include: "What wages are you willing to take?" "Are you willing to work in another area?" And for mothers with children: "What arrangements have you made for their care while you are at work?"

It has been decided later this year to end compulsory registration at Job Centres. Newly unemployed people will no longer have to register for work before claiming benefit.

The move to voluntary registration which follows Sir Derek Rayner's exhaustive study of social security benefits, has been strongly opposed by the Civil Service unions, partly because it will mean a reduction in jobs.

In addition, social security regulations are to be amended to make clear that a claimant may insist for three months only on a job of the same status and type as his last. After that he will forfeit benefit if he places "reasonable restrictions" on jobs he will accept.

Under the pilot scheme, unemployed people who say that they want a wage of £120 or more a week will be asked to complete a form that will be referred to the Department of Employment, which will judge if the demands are reasonable.

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Maidstone, Waltham Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, Levenshulme and Grangemouth.

## Arsonists renew campaign

From Tim Jones

Welsh arsonists said yesterday they had ended their truce and would intensify their campaign against holiday homes unless the Government reacted positively to meet their demands.

The warning was contained in a letter posted before fire destroyed a 200-year-old holiday home near Pwllheli, north Wales, on Tuesday.

The letter was sent by Meibion Glyndwr (the Sons of Glyn-dwr) and signed by Rhys Gethin, the name of one of the fifteenth-century Welsh rebel chieftain-leutenants. The group has claimed responsibility for other outrages.

According to Meibion Glyndwr, it sent out an instruction "to all our cells" to observe a truce after a meeting of the "military arm of the movement" on December 12. Its last act had been an attack on a cottage in Anglesey four days before the meeting.

The stencilled letter was sent to Harlech Television, in Cardiff, and explained that a truce was called because two Welsh MPs were meeting the Government to discuss holiday homes.

## New light on fat and cholesterol in diet

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

It is not the type of fat but the quantity you eat that matters, a Which? report on diet and heart disease says today. Health-conscious people should disregard competing butter and margarine advertisements but try to aim for a low to medium fat diet, the report recommends.

The magazine looks at the relationship between diet and coronary heart disease, the biggest killer of men aged over 35, and considers two questions: whether eating unsaturated rather than saturated fat reduces the risk of heart disease and whether eating food rich in cholesterol increases it.

It says that expert medical opinion in Britain has not supported the idea that shifting to unsaturated fats, for example that type margarine rather than butter, is of significant value.

Recent research has undermined the advice against eating saturated fat, it says. Difficulties have been found between various polyunsaturated fatty acids, which were once all believed to act in the same way.

The report points out that although cholesterol in the blood stream seems to increase the risk of heart disease, there is little connection between blood cholesterol and the amounts eaten. Egg yolk, offal, fish roe and shellfish are rich in cholesterol, but only when eaten in large quantities are consumed is there an increase in blood cholesterol levels.

So there is certainly no need to worry about eating a few eggs a week, or the occasional steak based on cholesterol, she says, since they are useful sources of protein and other nutrients, including them as part of a varied diet is a good thing.

It concludes that aiming for a low to medium fat diet is consistent with evidence about food and heart disease. Over the past 10 years this is what expert British committees have consistently recommended. Fat is also a very concentrated source of calories and may well contribute to weight increase, it says.

The report recommends eating less sugar but more starch, fibre, wholemeal bread, brown rice, fruit and vegetables, and caution on salt and alcohol.

## Benefit laws 'are unfair to wives'

By Robert Jones

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday launched a campaign to change social security laws which discriminate against married women, with the slogan: "Behind Closed Doors."

As a result of an EEC directive, the Government has taken powers to amend most of the discriminatory laws by the end of 1983. The commission is now trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many if not most people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaires would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law. The unions are wrong if they are suggesting that people will be pushed into jobs they cannot reasonably be expected to do.

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Maidstone, Waltham Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, Levenshulme and Grangemouth.

best to identify and remove the least effective teachers. The expedient plans assumed that 13,000 teachers would have to lose their jobs next year and that of those, all but 2,000 would have to accept compulsory redundancy.

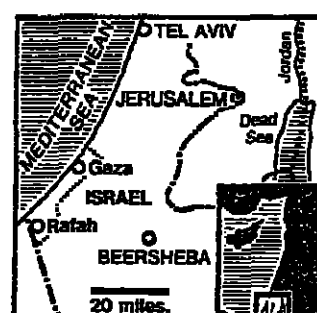
The area in which schools were doing least well was in educating children of less than average intelligence, Sir Keith said. They were not best served by a diluted version of the academic curriculum. Indeed, that might actually contribute to the demotivation, boredom and truancy of many of them.

It could be that those children would more readily acquire the basic skills of numeracy and literacy and the basic attitudes of self-discipline, effort and concentration if the curriculum offered more opportunities for the practical application of what they learnt.

The speed with which the influx of good, newly trained teachers could affect the quality of the profession was limited. Less than four per cent of the teaching force was replaced by new entrants each year.

## Desert town focus of unrest in occupied Gaza Strip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 6



The 50,000 Arab inhabitants of the occupied town of Rafah have spent their third consecutive day under a strict Israeli military curfew imposed for an indefinite period following the latest anti-Israeli demonstrations by local schoolchildren.

Because of food shortages, the residents were permitted to leave their homes for three hours this morning to buy emergency rations. An Israeli military spokesman denied allegations by Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem that the curfew had been accompanied by widespread detentions.

In recent weeks Rafah, a sprawling desert town conquered by the British in 1917, and used as the base for their Palestine campaign, has become the focal point for increasingly violent unrest among Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, tens of thousands of whom are still in refugee camps.

The latest disturbances began partly because some Palestinians are angry at the decision to partition the town in April when the half situated in northern Sinai will be handed back to Egypt. Some 3,000 refugees evacuated from nearby Gaza town in the early 1970's are reported to be reluctant to be separated from their fellow Palestinians by the new international boundary.

Mr Rashad al-Shawa, the Palestinian mayor of Gaza, said today: "We have very little idea what has been happening in Rafah since Sunday because the Israelis have cut off all communication. What we know is that the young people were upset at the recent annexation of the Golan, they were afraid that the same thing might soon happen to them."

Mr al-Shawa, the organizer of the recent strike by residents of Yamit, the main town in Gaza, claimed that the street demonstrations in Rafah (reputedly the town

## Gaddafi attack on Arabs friendly to US

Beirut, Jan 6. — Arab countries friendly to the United States are more dangerous than Israel to Libya's concept of the Arab Peace and their governments must be overthrown, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said at a meeting in Tripoli last night.

He also gave a warning that Libya could not ignore events in neighbouring Chad, where an intervention by Libyan troops ended in November, after a year.

According to a text of his speech issued today by the official Libyan news agency (Jana), Colonel Gaddafi said that unless Arab states friendly to Washington changed their stance, there was no point in holding an Arab summit conference.

"There are still some arabs who preserve their relations with America and those are more dangerous to us than the Israelis and than America. These agents must be exposed and fought and people must be urged to overthrow them," he said.

"When a real change occurs in the positions of the Arab world, then Arab policies will stop being contradictory and in this case when they meet in a summit conference they will be able to take joint action... this is what we are seeking for."

Colonel Gaddafi did not mention any countries by name but Saudi Arabia appeared to be a main target for his anger, according to informed sources. Libya and Saudi Arabia have just restored diplomatic relations after a break of more than 14 months but Colonel Gaddafi made only a brief reference to this in his speech, welcoming the move and recalling that Riyadh had initiated the break.

Saudi Arabia is the author of a plan for Middle East Peace that implicitly recognizes Israel and has been rejected by Libya and other Arab countries. "Those who follow the course of the traitor (the late Egyptian President) Sadat by cooperating with America and recognizing Israel will meet the same fate as Sadat," the Libyan leader said.

He was speaking before the final session of the Libyan General People's Congress, approximately equivalent to a parliament in the Libyan political system, and rejected any "struggle between the Arab world and the Zionist entity is for Palestine and we recognize and accept only the original Jews who lived with us," he said, adding that Jews who came to the Middle East from Europe after the Second World War were colonialists.

"The existence of Israel is incompatible with the existence of the Arab world. Either this entity (Israel) remains and destroys Arab existence or Arab existence emerges victorious and destroys this entity," he said.

Colonel Gaddafi also said that since Libyan troops withdrew from Chad, civil war had broken out there led by Mr Hissene Habre the former defence minister had made advances. He claimed that an African force sent to replace the Libyans had failed in its mission. "The security of Chad is linked to the security of Libya and we cannot ignore what is happening on our borders," — Reuters.

Salisbury, Jan 6. — More than 200 Zimbabwean railway firemen were given six-months suspended jail terms today after promising to end an unofficial strike which has crippled Zimbabwe's rail system for nearly a week.

The strikers had been arrested under emergency regulations and charged with disrupting an essential service.

Thirty men who appeared in court here received six-month jail terms suspended for five years. The magistrate said the sentences had been suspended to allow them to return to work.

Salisbury, Jan 6. — Mr Paul Semogerere, the leader of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, said today that more innocent people had been killed in the country since independence, and the Government was to blame.

He told a press conference that basic human rights were being suppressed by the Government of President Milton Obote and that people were being harassed or killed for not accepting government ideals.

"I know of no single year since independence when so many innocent people have been killed and I hold the Government responsible," Mr Semogerere said. He gave no figures.

## Arrigo Levi: A Personal View Why Begin poses a threat to Israel

Does Menachem Begin behave as the last Zionist leader, rather than as the head of the state of Israel? His Zionism is founded (as it has always been) on extreme nationalist ambitions, which were rejected for decades by the great majority of the Zionist movement.

Today he has abandoned the idea of including the territory of Transjordan in the Jewish state and appears to be ready to abandon the Israeli settlements in Sinai in order to "neutralize" Egypt; this must only facilitate the achievement of his real aim, which remains the inclusion in the state of Israel of the occupied territories. The *de facto* annexation of the Golan Heights is only a step in this direction.

The problem with Mr Begin's policies is that, while being the expression of his extreme brand of Zionism, they may conflict with the vital interests of the state of Israel.

Almost half the Israeli electorate believes that they do, and so do I; but the long term danger, which are bound to be the result.

He then wrote: "Indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation of the territories is an untenable alternative. It would increase the isolation of Sadat. It would bring some measure of Arab unity in an increasingly anti-Israeli mode, strengthen the forces of radicalism and weaken the position of the United States in the Arab world. Moreover, in definite occupation would not assure Israeli survival and security... In short, such an approach is not in the interests of Israel, the Arabs, or the trilateral countries, and ultimately it would be a prescription for war, not peace."

Moving the frontiers of Israel a few miles further to the east cannot strengthen the state's ultimate security. This continues to be based on the presence, on Israeli soil, of the military power and the American alliance. In the long run it can only be based on the acceptance of Israel by the Arab world.

An extreme Zionist strategy for Israel makes the American alliance shaky, and Arab acceptance of

Israel impossible. Only a compromise between Israel and the Arabs, which today means the Jewish state, the historical fruit of Zionism, finally secure.

This is a difficult goal, due to the blind refusal of the more extreme Arab and Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel. There is no other way, unless one shares Mr Begin's confidence that the Palestinian movement will just go away.

Outside Mr Begin and his supporters, almost nobody believes that it will. This means that a compromise with the Palestinians will serve the interests of the state of Israel better than the open-ended dreams of the more extreme Zionists.

Mr Begin seemed to recognize this in the Camp David agreements. But now he does not seem to want a compromise; instead, he has taken advantage of the extremism of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria in order to create another fait accompli which will make future negotiations and compromises almost impossible.

The occupation of the Golan territories can only strengthen Syria's opposition to a moderate Arab plan, leading to *de facto* recognition of Israel; unless Syria sees that it is being led by Mr Begin.

Mr Begin's short-term successes hide immense future dangers for the State of Israel. But who can stop him? The Americans are at last seriously facing this problem but even if they decide to use all their influence to stop him, or at least to slow him down, it is doubtful whether they can succeed.

However, the attempt must be made. Even slowing down the development of the Begin strategy would be a success: time must be gained, in order to allow Israeli public opinion to realize the dangers emerging from Mr Begin's "successes".

The Israelis realize that their present policies risk weakening fatally the American alliance? And have the Americans made that truth adequately clear? © Times Newspapers Ltd.

## RAIDERS KIDNAP PRIESTS

San Antonio, Texas. — Two Catholic priests of the Belgian order of Missionhurst-CICM in Guatemala were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard, a Missionhurst spokesman said today.

Father Walter D'Heenede, the United States provincial superior for the order, said that the local superior of Missionhurst in Guatemala reported that the armed men arrived in army jeeps. Father Pablo Schildermans, aged 33, and Father Roberto Faresdes have not been heard of since they were taken from their rectory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala City.

Father Schildermans is the parish priest for the town of San Jose, a diocesan priest from Puerto San Jose, was born in Nueva Concepcion and ordained last October. "The kidnappings are a pattern by the government against the church. I don't know why," Father D'Heenede said.

He also said that 12 Catholic priests have been murdered in Guatemala in the last 18 months. Another Missionhurst priest was abducted in May 1980 in Guatemala city and nothing has been heard of him since. CICM is the Latin abbreviation of Immaculate Heart of Mary. — Reuters.

Ugandan church leaders have accused the Uganda National Liberation Army of atrocities against civilians but President Obote has blamed such acts on anti-government guerrillas or "terrorists" in stolen army uniforms.

The Democratic Party asserts that the results of the election which brought Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress to power were rigged. Mr Semogerere denied government allegations that his party was involved in guerrilla activity.

The press conference was also attended by several opposition members of Parliament who were among more than 30 detainees released from jail under a

## Progress in Cyprus talks likely

From Edmund Mortimer, Nicosia, Jan 6

Talks resume in Nicosia tomorrow between representatives of the two communities in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the United Nations special representative.

Mr Gobbi is expected back in Cyprus tonight from New York where he attended last month's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which renewed the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus. He had talks with Senior Javier Perez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, who had been special representative in Cyprus in the 1970's.

At tomorrow's talks both sides will take account of evaluations presented last autumn by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the outgoing Secretary-General, although these are not on the agenda. Neither side is expecting an immediate breakthrough but some observers believe the next months could bring progress.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Kagatay's National Unity Party (which supports President Rauf Denktaş) and the opposition Communist Liberation Party led by Mr Alpay Durduranc are said to be at an advanced stage.

One of them, Professor Yoweri Kyesmiria, had been held in Luzira maximum security prison since February despite an order for his release by the Court of Appeal. — Reuters.

The wife of a former Ugandan Army officer arrested in Kampala recently said in Nairobi today that he had gone to Uganda on the assurance of his safety. (Our Nairobi Correspondent writes.)

She appealed to President Obote to free Lieutenant Colonel Peter Oboma, and guarantee his safety "in the spirit of national reconciliation and in the interest of peace and unity in Uganda".

## Now money's no handicap for Golf Holidays.

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# Ghana's military rulers to use people tribunals

From Geoffrey Morrison, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 6

Ghana's new rulers are going to set up people's tribunals, "inspired by technical rules", to judge crimes committed by people who have committed crimes against the people, Accra radio said today.

The tribunals will revive memories of 1979, the last time Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power. Then, of state and several senior officers were executed by firing squad, after secret trials by special courts.

Since the coup last Thursday, which overthrew the elected government of President Hilla Limann, the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), whose membership apart from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is still not known, has made repeated appeals for members of the previous regime to give themselves up.

At least 60 have done so, President Limann said, resting on Monday 45 miles north of the capital, apparently trying to escape from the new Government's control, and Radio Accra said that Vice-President Joseph Gyau had given himself up today.

Today's announcement by Accra Radio said that those "who have committed crimes against the people cannot be allowed to go scot-free."

"The trial will be public but the tribunals will not be fettered in their procedures by technical rules which in the past perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free," it said.

Accra radio said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings had explained that the people's tribunals are not meant as replacements for the regular courts, and would act independently of them.

"Ultimately it will be for the people to decide the correctness or otherwise of the judgments of the tribunals," he was quoted as saying.

An accurate assessment of the situation in Ghana and of the new Government's intentions remains very hard to make. The frontiers stay closed and the few reports from journalists inside the country appear to have been subject to censorship.

Western diplomatic sources here said today that the information they had received from Ghana suggested a leftward drift by the new regime, and they expressed concern that its most radical elements might be gaining the upper hand.

Their main fear — certainly shared by moderate West African governments — was that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, might seek to influence the new Ghana Government.

Early last year President Limann broke off diplomatic relations with Libya after alleging subversive activities by the Gaddafi regime. Several other West African states, including Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia, and Niger, have done the same.

The tone of the language used by the flight lieutenant certainly suggests a radical stance.

"We now have a People's Army," a People's Navy, a People's Airforce," he said in a broadcast speech yesterday. He also announced that the new Government would examine past and future investments by foreigners to make sure they are "in the interest of Ghana."

## 'Jigsaw' for jury in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent Atlanta, Jan 6

Five hundred witnesses will piece together a "jigsaw puzzle" which prosecution lawyers allege proves that Wayne Williams was guilty of murdering two young black men in Atlanta, Georgia.

Today's opening of evidence in the trial of the 23-year-old self-styled music promoter and freelance photographer was surprisingly low key.

The prosecution gave no hint of what their witnesses will say, but admitted that the case against Mr Williams would rely on scraps of evidence from many people.

The District Attorney, Mr Lewis Slaton, told the largely black jury that the case was going to be like a jigsaw puzzle, with all the pieces fitting in. At the conclusion there will be enough pieces in the puzzle for you to see the picture and find the truth.

The prosecution relies heavily on forensic evidence from fibres found on the bodies of the two dead men and the fact that police saw Mr Williams in a bridge over a river where the bodies were later found.

Since Mr Williams was arrested there have been no more murders.

## Carlos prepares army for coup-attempt trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 6

King Juan Carlos today warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national saviours" against the freely expressed wishes of their fellow countrymen.

He was clearly attempting to prepare the armed forces for the court martial in February or early March of the extreme right-wing senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup.

The King's conciliatory tone on military affairs was evidently designed to ensure that the majority of the officer corps would be on the side of the 1978 democratic constitution during the trial and opposed to the idea of any further coup attempts.

The King, addressing senior officers at the armed services annual new year get-together, made frequent allusions to the February seizure of Parliament and last month's "manifesto of the one hundred," as well as to the extreme right-wing pamphlet that attempted to involve the King in the coup preparations.

Briefly but firmly, the King said he did not believe in descending to contradictions or to justify his conduct, and thanked those officers who had known how to reject such "dishonest and disorienting propaganda."

The King then went on to align himself with the criticisms, much canvassed recently by leading Spanish military figures after the publication of the manifesto, of "exaggerated attention" and "sensationalist treatment" given to service matters by Spain's press.

He also spoke of a "certain spirit of revenge" in the verdicts of a military court, and said there should be no special treatment reserved for their "erroneous acts," even while military justice must be exemplary and severe.

The King strove to achieve a balance which is unlikely to go down well among all Spain's political parties. The soundness of adopting such an approach will be shown when the supreme military tribunal pronounces judgment.

Senior Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, today urged all Spaniards to have confidence in the justice of the verdicts the military tribunal would reach. But he also was careful to invite public understanding of the emotional impact the trial was likely to have through-out the armed forces.

The Defence Minister emphasized that the King as commander in chief was the ultimate arbiter of the armed forces so there should be no intervention by the armed forces in the political sphere or by the politicians in military matters.

Constitutionally, the Prime Minister exercised authority in all defence matters and over the joint chiefs of staff, the Minister said, while the officer corps exercised authority within the services themselves.



Winter of discontent: A smuggled photograph of Solidarity members in the yard of their detention camp near Warsaw.

## US more confident allies will condemn Soviet

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Jan 6

The United States is looking for a strong condemnation by Nato foreign ministers of Russian involvement in the Polish military clampdown. The ministers meet in Brussels on Monday. It is accepted, however, that the Western allies may fail to follow its lead in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

After the meetings of EEC foreign ministers last Monday the discussions between Mr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Reagan yesterday and Mr Schmidt's breakfast meeting with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today, American officials are increasingly confident that the 15-member Western alliance can at least speak with one voice even if it is not unified in its actions.

In a news conference Mr Haig said President Reagan showed considerable satisfaction at the outcome of Mr Schmidt's visit which had left the two leaders in "close accord". There was, Mr Haig said, a common view between the two leaders that the Soviet Union bears a heavy responsibility for the situation in Poland today.

Mr Haig said that he hoped for a "robust and realistic common assessment" from the Nato meeting of the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the Polish situation and its obligation under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on "East-West detente and human rights."

But on economic sanctions, while there was no direct military intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland, Mr Haig said: "Clearly each member government has an entirely different set of problems and a different set of assessments with which they can deal with this subject and I would not expect a uniform outcome on that very different issue."

He did, however, expect very clear language with respect to Soviet responsibilities and obligations to deal with these events.

But as the Washington Post pointed out in an editorial today, no reference was made in the December 18 speech to the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the events in Poland.

The Chancellor's failure to make strong statements against the Soviet Union had irritated the Western allies but yesterday, President Reagan and Mr Schmidt "both noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland."

West German observers have indicated that the shift in the Chancellor's position had more to do with rhetoric than substance. He had agreed to "positive consultations" with the United States on sanctions, but was not expected to go further.

The change in tone, however, was regarded as significant and could lead to difficulties in his own party in that it could endanger the policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

Mr Haig said both leaders believed that the Geneva talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons were in a special category of East-West relations and should continue. He also indicated that it would be best for him to go ahead with his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 27.

Communication between governments was perhaps more important during a crisis than at other times.

Mr Reagan had undoubtedly wanted all the Western allies to take the same kind of sanctions as imposed by the United States. He said yesterday that he had

## Communists leave party in droves Warsaw accuses Reagan of brutality

By Our Foreign Staff

Membership of the Polish Communist Party has fallen by at least one tenth during the past 18 months and could even have been halved, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

Sources in Warsaw say that from more than three million in July 1980 membership of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) may now have dropped to less than 1,500,000. The exodus has been so fast, according to sources in the Baltic port of Gdansk, that baskets have been provided in some factories to cope with the mass of party cards being handed in.

The reports say a member of the Politburo had his speech censored recently when he spoke of the numbers who had resigned from the PUWP.

Desertion on this scale is unprecedented for an East European communist party, and senior officials are believed to have discussed the prospect of disbanding the PUWP altogether. The subject was apparently raised during a visit to Warsaw last week by a high-level Hungarian delegation.

The Gdansk sources say that two thirds of party members among the university teaching staff have resigned. According to party sources in Warsaw, more intellectuals have left the party since the military takeover on December 13. Some estimates put their numbers in thousands.

Further information has come from independent sources about police action on the Baltic coast last month. They speak of serious injuries and even deaths during a raid on Gdansk refinery soon after martial law was imposed.

Workers were forced to lie in the snow in chains and some were said to have been beaten with iron bars.

He told a press conference: "A clear-up is going on inside the party and this could continue a little longer." But he foresaw internal communications being restored "in all probability" within the next few days in most areas, with the release of detainees during "a matter of weeks."

Referring to Mr Lech Walesa, Captain Gornicki said he looked forward to seeing him back as leader of Solidarity, but in a non-political capacity. Captain Gornicki is attending a three-day meeting of the World Peace Council here.

The elder son of Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, is reliably reported to be seeking political asylum in Spain, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Kidnapped Briton to be freed

Lisbon — An anti-Marxist Mozambique guerrilla group has decided to free a kidnapped British teacher within the next 10 days, a spokesman for the group said here.

Concern for the safety of Mr John Burlison, 28, an oil ecologist from Stockton-on-Tees, was the only reason for holding up his release by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the spokesman added.

"His release will take seven to 10 days because we must make sure that we free him in an area that is not under the control of Frelimo (the ruling party in Mozambique)."

(Mr Sidney Burlison, his father, said later: "We are absolutely elated but we will not be completely happy until we hear John telling us that he is all right.")

### Brandt in aid talks

Kuwait — Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, arrived here to lead talks about closing the economic gap between the rich and poor countries.

He and about 13 other members of the Brandt Commission will review North-South relations since a meeting of 22 world leaders in Mexico last October, agreed on the urgent need to alleviate the plight of the Third World.

Foreign aid lobbyists in London have said there was little evidence of progress on aiding the Third World had been made and some countries were worse off now than before the summit.

### Sickness defeats British climbers

Katmandu — British climbers have abandoned their attempt to make the first winter ascent of Mount Makalu, the world's fifth highest mountain, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced.

They retreated from the 27,985ft peak because four of the six members of the expedition were suffering from high-altitude sickness.

The ministry said the team's leader Mr Ron Rutland, aged 33, of Windermer, Cumbria, and his 32-year-old wife Linda had reached a high point of 23,000ft before giving up on December 21.

### Fire protest

Canberra — Two Romanians attempted to set themselves on fire outside the Australian Parliament but quick police action saved them from serious injury.

They were among four Romanians who began a hunger strike eight days ago to publicize demands that their families be allowed to join them in Australia.

### S African deaths

Pretoria — South Africa has announced the deaths of three aircrew in the "operational zone" on the border between Namibia and Angola.

### Senegambia date

Dakar — The Senegambian confederation, uniting Senegal and Gambia, will come into effect on February 1.

## Zia's eye gift starts controversy

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad, Jan 6

The decision by President Zia and his wife to donate their eyes when they die has caused a religious controversy in Pakistan, with some Islamic scholars and divines describing "eye donation" as un-Islamic.

General Zia signed a donor card for the newly established Rawalpindi Eye Donors Organisation on December 31. His wife had signed one earlier.

Cornea transplants have been done in Pakistan for a number of years, benefiting hundreds of people. Sri Lanka has been the principal supplier of corneas, but now efforts are being made in Pakistan's major cities to establish eye banks.

At a function at which he became main patron of the Rawalpindi eye bank, General Zia, urging others to become donors, said Islam attached great importance to service to suffering humanity.

To give one's eyes for cornea transplants was a great service. Muslims should take pride in rendering service to humanity, General Zia said, because it was their religious duty.

This view has been challenged. Shaikh ul-Hadith Mallana Mohammad Abdullah of Chitrawal, among others, has said that Islamic law did not permit removal of any part of a dead body and therefore the cornea could neither be removed after death, nor transplanted to another living being.

Many Muslims disagree with this orthodox view. General Zia said the other day that he feared harm to Pakistan from the narrow-mindedness of some Muslims.

## New Argentine President battles to save collapsing economy

From Patrick Knight, Buenos Aires, Jan 6

In an analysis of Argentina by anti-government guerrillas in the 1960s, it was wrongly predicted that the working class was so discontented that it would respond to socialism by violent means. Ironically, such a view is "probably far nearer the mark today."

Nothing has contributed more to the demoralization of the military regimes which ruled since 1976 than their failure even to begin to solve Argentina's chronic economic problems and nothing made them more unpopular in a country where, if there has not been anything approaching democracy for four decades, people at least have eaten well and had money in their pockets.

As General Leopoldo Galtieri takes over as President there are more than a million people out of work — 13 per cent of the workforce — and unemployment is almost unknown.

Industrial output has declined by 8 per cent and by December last year the peso was worth a fifth of what it was when General Roberto Viola took power in March. The national debt is considerably heavier in per capita terms than the more famous one in neighbouring Brazil.

Since March the economy has almost collapsed, but to blame General Viola would be unfair; he merely reaped the harvest of failed policies. The cause of the malaise, which goes back more than a decade, has its roots in the decision taken under the first Peron Government to transform Argentina from a food producer and raw materials exporter into a country with

## Executed Iranians 'had tongues pulled out'

Paris, Jan 6 — Mr Shah activities. He returned to Iran after the revolution.

He is a Trotskyist and member of the banned Iranian Association of Writers and Journalists and taught English literature at Tehran University before the Islamic authorities closed down universities. — Reuter.

The Times crossword puzzle editor, Mr Andrew Pyke, said a British businessman detained for 16 months in an Iranian jail without trial, to retain his sanity, his father said.

Mr Brian Pyke has just returned from Iran where he has been allowed four visits to his 42-year-old son who is being held in the Karaj prison on the outskirts of Tehran.

At his home in Hereford Mr Pyke said his son has been allowed copies of The Times and he spends much of each day doing the crossword. He is not allowed to play cards because they are against the laws of Islam.

Iranian government employees have been asked to state their religion on a form — a move some civil servants and military personnel say is aimed at dismissing members of the Baha'i from their jobs.

Those who refuse to comply with a Government decree issued to thousands of institutions and factories throughout Iran will be expelled from their jobs and perhaps jailed, the sources said. One civil servant said: "Somebody gave false information concerning his religious background; he would risk the danger of being identified and executed."

He also said that the action was clearly aimed at members of the Baha'i faith, the largest religious minority in the country.

**HAROS**  
JANUARY SPECIAL OFFERS  
The Times crossword puzzle editor, Mr Andrew Pyke, said a British businessman detained for 16 months in an Iranian jail without trial, to retain his sanity, his father said.



BOOKS

## Endangered species among the media

### Contact

Human Communications and its History  
Edited by Raymond Williams  
(Thames & Hudson, £9.95)

Among the 379 illustrations to this collection of essays, I was favourably struck by a Steinberg cartoon dog. This dog sits at the bottom of page 32 with a bulging thought-bubble above his canine cranium. The bubble contains a whirling cloud of communications — part Pitman's shorthand, part Linear B, part Buddhist inscription, part computer read-out. The dog's meaning is clearly vital, yet wholly indecipherable. His expression is earnest, anxious, and evidently intellectual. The human onlooker feels nothing but frustration. The result is perfect incomprehension. In a small way, this is a parable of "Communications" — or at least its reputation — as an arcane subject: a dubious invention of dogged specialists whose jargon-filled thought-clouds say very little to the general reader.

In fact, of course, the last 20 years have seen a number of very gifted popularizers of individual branches of communications theory. Desmond Morris on man-watching and non-verbal communications; Marshall McLuhan on television; Asa Briggs on the history of broadcasting; Richard Hoggart on mass media and newspapers; Roland Barthes on the "mythologies" of modern consumer marketing (a car equals a gothic cathedral in aspirations); and Raymond Williams par excellence on the "long revolution" in the relations

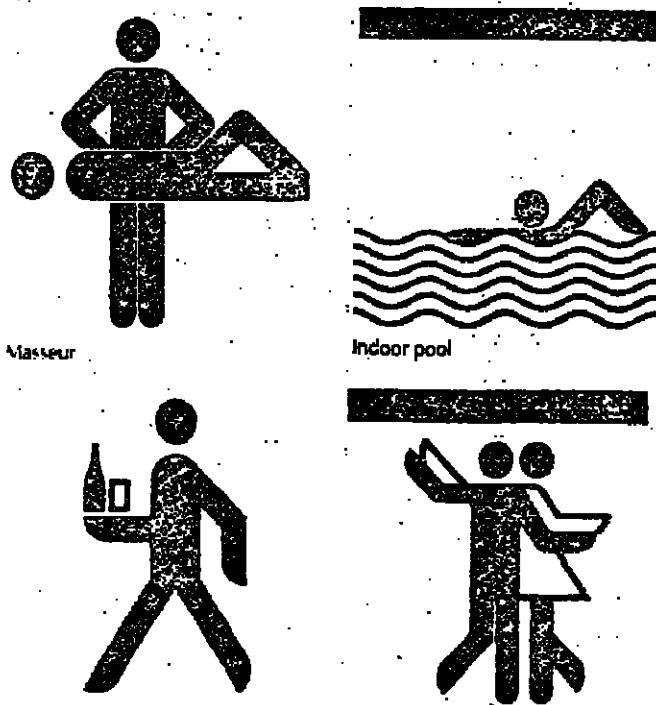
between popular culture and modern technologies.

What has been largely missing is some attempt to pull all these explorations together into a coherent framework. For communications is essentially a convergence of several modern disciplines: linguistics, psychology, social history, economics, the study of telecommunications technology, and literary criticism at its most ranging. The aim of *Contact*, under the thoughtful editorship of Raymond Williams, has been to do just this in the form of a symposium addressed to the layman.

The book has been five years in the making, and contains nine carefully chosen essays by academic experts drawn from as far afield as universities and institutes at Paris, Melbourne, Trieste, Cambridge, and Massachusetts.

The texts fall naturally into two kinds. The first is a series of clear but somewhat pedestrian potted histories: of language, non-verbal systems, alphabets and logographies, signs and symbols, printing, and telecommunications. Though largely descriptive, they vividly show how all forms of communications have depended on social organization and power hierarchies. The political implications of this are suggested, but not explored.

The final four essays are more analytic and speculative, and it is here that the real fascination of the book lies. Ithiel de Sola Pool (of M.I.T.) examines, for example, the wholly different attitudes to authority displayed in the comparative development of radio in



Pictograms unite the world. Direction signs for the 1972 Munich Olympics by the designer, Ott Aicher.

America, Britain, and the USSR: respectively commercial, paternalistic, and ideological. (Anyone who has short wave radio can test this in the current reporting of Poland by the Voice of America, the BBC World Service, and Radio Moscow and thank heavens for "paternalism".) Raymond Williams, in a masterly essay of summary, considers the possibility that telecommunications may provide new "invisible communities" of interest, which may partly replace the old physical communities of neighbourhoods, while paradoxically reinforcing the long-distance family network. He suggests too that the growing availability of communication "processes" (computer links, CB radio,

## Working towards the ultimate book-list: from Pope to Austen for £1,250

### Eighteenth-Century British Books

An Author Union Catalogue  
Edited by F. J. G. Robinson, G. Averley, D. R. Esslemont and P. J. Wallis  
(Dawson, 4 vols, £1,250)

The Short Tide Catalogue takes the listing of English books down to 1640; Wing British Library and Oxford takes them down to 1700; Foxon takes English poetry down to 1750. Now the Dawson catalogue takes English books down to 1800, at least so far as the holdings of the British Library, the Bodleian and the Cambridge University Library are concerned. Of course it is a limitation to have only the books in those libraries, however great. Perhaps a quarter of all English books of the eighteenth century may not be contained in this three-volume catalogue. Nevertheless, the advance is a very great one.

A reference book can be reviewed only in use. Let me take some instances. I have, or rather Pickering & Chatto has, a copy of "Sonnets in English" by the Reverend W. L. Bowles, Sixth Edition, to which is added Hope's *Pope's Works*. This is the first appearance of

"Hope", which Bowles wrote while recovering from illness. I also wanted to know whether the book is already in the three main national collections. I find that Hope (363985) had already been published in 1796, but that this (363988) is indeed the first edition of the Sonnets which Hope was added. The Bowles is an interesting but not a great poet; the sixth edition of the Sonnets is moderately rare, and for an eighteenth-century collector modestly interesting. The Dawson catalogue has answered my questions. But what then do I see? 363981 is described as "Works 1769 4 c". Pope Alexander, Works English 1. O. — which means that he was born in 1762, and first published his Sonnets in 1769. At seven he can scarcely be called a poet.

This admirable catalogue suffers from having been compiled by a computer; it is, therefore, like most things which have been processed by a computer, unaware of its own oddities. If the same book has been differently described in different catalogues, the computer will inevitably record two different books. It has indeed both the merits and the weaknesses of computer compilation; it provides an enormous quantity of information one would not otherwise have. At the same time, it can create its own confusion, or at least fails to ask legitimate questions.

Take, for instance, the question of William King. I have for a long time known that there were two William Kings — attractive occasional writers of the early eighteenth century. Dawson tells me what I certainly did not know — that there were no fewer than six eighteenth-century authors called William King, three of them substantial authors of the first half of the century. There was William King, L.L.D., Principal of St Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1688-1763. He had a number of good Oxford rows, some of them in Latin, wrote a number of poems and has 40 works listed.

The William King who comes next is also a L.L.D.,

and the sort of country music which "seemed to focus on some of his problems, singing as it often did of the camaraderie of outcasts, drinkers, adulterers, the unemployed, the peripheral whites far from the centres of wealth and power, much less solvency."

Warlock is rescued from unemployment in rural Michigan by an elderly inventor of medical machinery and sexual aids, who is, unbeknownst to him, bedding his sexually voracious wife, Diana, a nurse in the local cardiac unit. Warlock's benefactor and cuckold employer him as a sort of private eye, which leads to various wacky adventures in Florida and a watery denouement further north.

The style is undeniably exuberant, and Mr Harrison has, in the jargon of the trade, "enormous narrative power".

A Separate Development, by Christopher Hope (Raven Press, Johannesburg, £5.95) is, like so many contemporary South African novels, a bitter examination of the effects of apartheid. Harry Moto is educated as a white in a ramshackle Roman Catholic establishment where

he is regarded with some suspicion on account of his disturbingly dark skin and crinkly hair. After being discovered by one of the brothers more or less *in flagrante* he goes genuinely native and becomes a cheery kaffir ending naturally in a solitary cell in the local nick. Shades of Norman Tebbit when one of Moto's employers says: "It's pretty black out there. Get on your bike and pedal like hell!" In most important respects Rachel Ingalls' Mrs Caliban (Faber, £6.50) is a wholly conventional novella of the suburban United States. Dorothy is bored with her marriage which is no great shakes since her husband, no longer interested in bedding her best friend, Estelle, has taken up with her 16-year-old daughter, Dorothy, by way of retaliation, allows herself to be seduced by a tall (six foot seven) interloper who kills Estelle's wayward son when he and some friends try to mug him in the park. What makes this story different is that the new man in Dorothy's life is a giant frog — the first tall, green stranger in fiction.

Tim Heald

### Fiction

Regina v Rumpole  
By John Mortimer  
(Allen Lane, £6.95)

Warlock  
By Jim Harrison  
(Collins, £5.95)

Everyone down the Bailey knows Rumpole... "amiable eccentric who drops ash down his waistcoat and tells the time with a gold hunter and calls judges old sweethearts. Also I recite Wordsworth in the loo." The problem with Rumpole, from what one might loosely call a literary point of view, is, I submit, that everyone who owns a television set knows Mr Mortimer's creation made flesh by Leo McKern. That barnacled old vessel steering his perverse and irreverent course through the courts of justice is a genuinely original comic creation but because he is popularly perceived as a television creature there is a tendency to assume that between hard covers he is

something of a fraud and that a book in which he is the main character is not a book in the accepted sense but rather a "spin-off". The impression is furthered by the cover illustration which is a caricature of McKern in Rumpole gear and by a high proportion of dialogue to narrative.

Rumpole himself would make curmudgeonly mince-meat of such a prosecution case. The author's elegant turn of phrase, incisive characterizations, precise plottings and original insight into such abstruse matters as the relative joviality of Brixton and Holloway prisons and the ecclesiastical appearance of the Law Courts are conclusive evidence of genuine literary merit. "The truth", we are told, "is never so simple as it appears to an Old Bailey judge."

Mr Mortimer's explanations of why this should be so are in a fine shrewdly farcical tradition. Jim Harrison is the latest addition to the loud-mouthed aesthete school of American Writing: macho Ph.D. His main character, Johnny Lundgren, alias Warlock, is a compulsive fornicator, with a taste for fine wine, garlic,

he is regarded with some suspicion on account of his disturbingly dark skin and crinkly hair. After being discovered by one of the brothers more or less *in flagrante* he goes genuinely native and becomes a cheery kaffir ending naturally in a solitary cell in the local nick. Shades of Norman Tebbit when one of Moto's employers says: "It's pretty black out there. Get on your bike and pedal like hell!"

In most important respects Rachel Ingalls' Mrs Caliban (Faber, £6.50) is a wholly conventional novella of the suburban United States. Dorothy is bored with her marriage which is no great shakes since her husband, no longer interested in bedding her best friend, Estelle, has taken up with her 16-year-old daughter, Dorothy, by way of retaliation, allows herself to be seduced by a tall (six foot seven) interloper who kills Estelle's wayward son when he and some friends try to mug him in the park. What makes this story different is that the new man in Dorothy's life is a giant frog — the first tall, green stranger in fiction.

Tim Heald

## The morals of archangels and proles

Moral Thinking  
Its Levels, Method and Point  
By R. M. Hare  
(Oxford, £11, paperback £3.95)

Ought we to have Philosopher Kings? What sort of "ought" is that, pray? Did we ever need them? It sometimes seems that the formerly proud domain of philosophy as king of the sciences has recently been so encroached upon by psychologists, structuralists, sociologists, ideologues, modern novelists, and other fashionable new sages that there is nothing left. If perceived as relevant at all, philosophers are seen as a

gang of unseen early morning cleaners tidying up our language and logic. Useful work, no doubt, but not exactly central to the intellectual progress of the nation, would you say, Thrasymachus?

Well, there are worse activities than purifying the thinking of the tribe. White's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford has been at it for 30 years. His latest book takes his life's work on the language of morals a long step forward by distinguishing two separate levels of moral thinking: the critical and the intuitive. Only an archangel would think about moral issues entirely on the

critical level, using pure utilitarian reasoning, and feeling the impartial sympathy for another's sorrows that we must have if we fully understand them. George Orwell's proles are incapable of critical thinking. Like the bottom class in the Republic, they have to rely upon education, imitation, and intuition for their morals.

None of us, not even among readers of *The Times*, is an archangel. None of us, not even among readers of *The Times*, is all prole. We all share the characteristics of both to limited and varying degrees and at different times. With his customary lucidity, rigour, and wit Richard Hare argues that

sound utilitarian thinking about morals at the critical level generates moral principles for use at the intuitive level that square with our common intuitions, for example about justice and rights. I find difficult the comparisons and measurements of utilitarianism. But then, I am no archangel. The book is as illuminating and testing as dinner with Plato.

These are issues over which people are prepared to fight and kill one another. It may be that unless we find some way of talking about them rationally and with hope of agreement, violence will finally engulf the world.

Philip Howard

# She was young, she was beautiful, she was married... and then she fell in love.



Tonight at 700, RYAN'S DAUGHTER, starring Sarah Miles, Sir John Mills, Trevor Howard, Robert Mitchum and Christopher Jones. David Lean's beautiful motion picture, filmed entirely on location in southern Ireland, won two Academy Awards and has been acclaimed as one of the top ten films ever made. So keep looking at the bright side this evening.











P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DARWIN CLEARED: OFFICIAL

Judge William Overton's sensible judgment that the Arkansas creationist law is unconstitutional will not unfortunately end the long-running battle in the United States about the teaching of evolution in the public schools. Even if the State of Arkansas does not appeal, laws similar to that struck down in Arkansas have been adopted in Louisiana and Mississippi and are being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union. Sooner or later — more probably later — the United States Supreme Court will have to decide whether what is called creation-science should have equal time with evolution in the school curriculum. In the meantime, there is no way of telling how many teachers and textbook publishers will think it prudent to bend to the wind now blowing through the American bible belt.

Creation-science, which has been on trial in Arkansas, is not so much a science as a legal construct devised in the hope of getting round the interdiction by the United States constitution of the teaching of religion in public schools. As Judge Overton has found, it is only a thin disguise for a literal interpretation of what Genesis has to say about the origin of life. The world, so the most literal argument goes, began some 6,000 years ago. The Ark was indeed a vehicle for saving from the Flood the species which now exist. Some creationists hold that extinct species, dinosaurs for example, are extinct simply because Noah could not accommodate them. Creation-science, flatly contradicted by what geologists and palaeontologists have learned about the world, has been able to make headway only by exploiting the rhetorical weakness of all orthodox science: if even the best theories are in the last resort "only hypotheses", should not other hypotheses be given equal consideration.

In the circumstances, it is natural that religious people as well as scientists should have disputed at the trial the wisdom of the Arkansas legislation. Most churchmen have made a more liberal accommodation with science than the fundamentalists allow. They do not see evolutionary theory as precluding a theistic understanding of the world, or as contradictory of Christianity. Thus in a sense the issue tried at Arkansas is narrower than that raised in 1925 by the trial of John Scopes in Tennessee, who was fined \$100 for teaching evolution but whose conviction was quashed by the state's supreme court. In one important respect, however, there is a common theme. The Arkansas law would have required teachers in the schools to teach the opposite of what they consider to be the truth, just as the state of Tennessee required Mr Scopes to bite off his tongue. It is plainly an offence against the First Amendment (on free speech) that teachers should be constrained in such a way. Arkansas (for the time being) is well rid of its foolish legislation.

None of this implies that the argument among scientists and others about the validity of Darwin's theory of evolution will or even should be stilled. Correspondence in *The Times* in the past few weeks has revealed a lively and interesting range of opinion on the modern interpretation of evolution. The creationists of Arkansas had their best last month to argue that open differences among biologists about the status of Darwinism strengthened the case for teaching creation-science. They were effectively contradicted by the appearance as a witness for the case against the law of Dr Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, who first drew attention to the possibility that the course of evolution has not been steady but, rather, episodic. In due course, Gould's

view may be shown to be correct; but, as he told the judge, Darwinism will not as a result be undermined.

The essence of Darwinism in its present form (sometimes called neo-Darwinism) is simple. First, evolution has occurred (which out-and-out creationists deny, but which is not otherwise disputed). Second, the mechanism of evolution is the process of natural selection — the preferential survival of those individuals of a species which are best adapted to the environment in which they find themselves. Lamarck's view, at the end of the eighteenth century, that the mechanism consists of the inheritance of acquired characteristics has been widely tested, and found wanting. The possibility remains that there may be exceptions to this rule, but Darwinism would not as a result be substantially damaged.

The third component of neo-Darwinism is the notion that the diversity among the members of a species stems from genetic changes and rearrangements which occur naturally, and which are to some extent random. Although some parts of this process are well understood, most biologists would confess that not enough is known about the working of genes to complicated organisms for them to hope to reconstruct the course of evolution. This is the uncertainty on which Sir Fred Hoyle and others have seized, arguing that even the 4,500 thousand million years since the world began are not enough to allow of the evolution of organisms such as people. Sir Fred Hoyle is a man whose views command respect. The weakness in his case is the assertion that the process of genetic change is entirely random. For the time being, for all the uncertainties that attend it, Darwinism is a more comfortable theory. There is every likelihood that it will remain so.

## HOW BEST TO SAVE DETENTE

In the transatlantic argument over reactions to the Polish crisis different points of view are in danger of being boxed into false categories, especially by West Germans, who have become very defensive about their policy of relative inaction. An example of West German thinking was contained in a major front page article in the *Hamburg weekly Die Zeit* by its editor, Dr Theo Sommer, on January 1. He argues strongly for the importance of preserving east-west detente in Europe, and on that he is absolutely right. He points out that detente is a form of struggle in which the West has the stronger weapons. It is not the West that has been infected by communism but the east that has been infected by freedom. A return to confrontation would favour the more brutal side, break valuable human contacts, and promote the arms race. Hence the West would be foolish to give up detente. All this is correct and well worth saying, especially to Washington, where many erroneous ideas about detente still circulate.

Dr Sommer is also right when he says about Poland that "a Polish solution still has a chance; efforts to find a non-consensus have not yet collapsed". The Catholic Church, which knows its own land better than anyone else, has not yet given up hope of a fair outcome. Hence there is no justification for the West to leave the Polish people in the lurch, and not the slightest occasion to consign detente to oblivion.

Where Dr Sommer goes wrong is in concluding from this that Mr Reagan's reaction is wrong and West Germany's right. It can be assumed that there is con-

siderable uncertainty and disagreement within the Polish leadership. The military rulers have neither wholly crushed resistance nor negotiated an agreement with the Solidarity. Hence they have a choice between trying to break resistance altogether or going for compromise. Some of them must be for one course, some for the other. It is surely in the interests of European detente as well as the Polish people that the moderates should prevail. Therefore the West should do what it can to support them. It can do this by establishing the principle of conditionality. That is, it can say that it will have minimal relations with a repressive regime but fuller, better and economically more helpful relations with a moderate regime. It has a perfect right to do this not only in the furtherance of its own interests but also as a collective signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and a substantial creditor of Poland.

In order to make the message convincing it must take some concrete action now, while repression continues, with the obvious proviso that different action will be taken if repression ceases. The aim ought to be not to punish or seriously damage but to drive home an urgent message. Of course it can be disputed whether the message should be sent to Moscow or to Warsaw but there is no harm in sending it to both since both are involved even if, as remains possible, General Jaruzelski is a patriot trying to save his country from a worse fate.

Obviously there are people in Mr Reagan's administration whose motives are different. They would like

nothing better than a return to confrontation in Europe and elsewhere. They are deluded and should be strongly opposed by Europeans. But this does not mean that the actual measures so far taken by Mr Reagan are necessarily wrong. They do not inflict much damage on anyone except some American businessmen. They do not create a breach in east-west political relations. They do not, for instance, involve breaking the Geneva arms talks or withdrawing from the review of the Helsinki agreement in Madrid. Indeed, there is a proposal to raise this meeting to ministerial level, which could scarcely be more in accord with the principles of detente.

It is therefore wrong to regard anything which annoys the Russians, or anything that emanates from Mr Reagan's Washington, as necessarily damaging to detente. The West should be pressing for serious, constructive relations with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as defined by the Helsinki Final Act, which does not, as so many believe, sanctify the status quo, spheres of influence or even existing frontiers, but opens a path towards to constructive peaceful change which is in the long-term interests of east and west.

This path cannot be followed if change in eastern Europe is crushed or mismanaged. West Germany's relative inaction towards events in Poland may be intended as a demonstration of faith in the ability of the Poles to find the best solution, but it could easily be mistaken for a signal that business will continue whatever conditions prevail in Poland. This helps neither the Poles nor detente.

## LOCK UP YOUR DAUGHTERS

It is indeed unsafe for solitary women to hitch-hike after the pubs are closed. The more's the pity, but so it is. Any girl who does it, unless in dire emergency, is foolish, and every girl should be strongly cautioned against it. But her folly, if that is the extent of it, cannot be held to excuse or mitigate the crime of raping her. Or rather it can be (for that was the sense of Judge Bertrand Richards's comments when passing sentence on Tuesday), but it should not be.

The concept of "contributory negligence" misfits this case. If a woman is found to have led on the man who raped her by provoking his lust, or to have consented to sexual familiarity short of intercourse, her conduct may be considered in mitigation of

sentence. There is no such suggestion here.

But the state of society is not yet so debauched that a woman who begs a lift from a motorist on a main road at night is presumed to be making sexual advances. The presumption is that she needs help, not sex.

The judge of course did not mean to imply the contrary. His point was that the girl was at fault for exposing herself to a risk of sexual assault. Whether she was at fault or not depends on the details of her predicament on being stranded without transport and on the alternatives open to her. But her degree of fault in seeking help that way is irrelevant to the culpability of her attacker,

unless what she did is held to be tantamount to leading him on. This was not a case of civil damages for negligence. It was a case of violent crime.

There is the deterrent effect of the sentence (a fine of £2,000) to be considered. It may well deter some women who might otherwise repeat the "contributory negligence" identified by the judge. It may equally encourage some male motorists, if they happen to fancy the woman at the side of the road who needs their help, to believe that they will not go to jail if they rape her after hours. The deterrent works exactly the wrong way round. The circumstances of the violation are such that women deserve not less but more protection from the courts against it.

## Division of seats for the SDP-Liberal Alliance

From the Chairman of the Liberal Party

Sir, No one can be very surprised that negotiations between the Liberal Party and the SDP have encountered serious difficulties. The endeavour to apportion over 600 constituencies between two distinct and possibly independent parties is itself unprecedented. It would be easier if each party had to concede to the other, but circumstances cast our new allies in the roll of "takers" whereas we, as the party in possession, seem to be doing all the giving. So to describe the relationship between the two parties is not, of course, to deny the great opportunities which an effective Alliance offers both.

From an early stage we realised that a working Alliance requires the two parties to remain in balance involving a rough parity in the total number of seats fought. This principle is not in question.

The problem arises with those seats about 70 in number where the Liberal Party is best organised, stronger on the ground and seems naturally best placed to reap the harvest of the work of years at the next general election.

Inevitably, there is the strongest objection at all levels of the party to the suggestion that many of these seats should be ceded to the SDP. These constituencies, many strengthened by intense work at local level, are the heart and basis of the Liberal Party.

Even if it were possible for our national leadership to convey a substantial proportion to the SDP the outcome would be divided and demoralise the party throughout the country. Unfortunately, it is the view of our allies not only that these preferred Liberal seats would also suit them but that these places are much more attractive than any others available.

The resolution of the recent row depends upon our satisfying the SDP that they can expect to get at least as well as the Liberal Party at the next election without taking a substantial number of these preferred Liberal seats. If they cannot be so satisfied the outlook is gloomy indeed.

I believe that the changed political balance in Britain makes many other seats at least as good as those where the Liberal Party is already best organised. The very widespread support for the SDP and their greater national financial resources make them ideally placed to take advantage of these new opportunities.

For example, hitherto marginal seats and seats where Labour support is collapsing become highly attractive for an Alliance candidate. In short, I am convinced that a narrow analysis which identified our best organised seats as those most winnable for the Alliance is a source of dangerous and unnecessary antagonism between the two parties.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER PINCHAM,  
Liberal Party Organisation,  
1 Whitehall Place, SW1,  
January 6.

From Mr John Aitken and others

Sir, It would be easy to write a piece on "Why the Greenock SDP won't have..." like that by Roger Berthoud (January 4). As the Inverclyde SDP representatives in the Renfrewshire bargaining unit, however, we have no desire to write a tendentious and partisan work.

We believe firmly in the importance of the Alliance. We also believe, and certainly very much hope, that an equitable allocation of parliamentary seats is possible locally and nationally. In this regard we have unambiguously made clear our willingness to accept the findings of the nationally agreed arbitration procedures. Our Liberal counterparts have steadfastly refused to do the same.

In preparing for our negotiations we applied a range of objective criteria to the four present constituencies covered by our bargaining unit. This gave us a consistent rank ordering. Scoping within the Scottish national agreement, we then indicated, making it clear that this was our opening position, that we should like to contest two of the four seats: one from the two most winnable and one from the two less winnable seats. Our objective was to account of urban-rural balance and of geographical spread.

Of course, Greenock and Port Glasgow was, and is, one of our first choices. This, however, is neither surprising nor intransigent. Sitting members are subject to a special clause in the national agreement between the two parties. Moreover, as you noted editorially, nothing could be clearer than the relevant provision, which was presumably included in the agreement specifically to prevent the emergence of the situation that now prevails.

The arguments advanced by the Inverclyde Liberals through

Roger Berthoud are not convincing. Many Social Democrats have diligently refused to vote Liberal in the past but now accept that the emergence of the Alliance requires changes in electoral behaviour. Why should the Inverclyde Liberals not accept the need for a similar change in attitude, particularly since their candidate in 1979 — a thoroughly genuine local personality who has just been made an MBE — trailed Dr Mabon by some 12,000 votes?

Contrary to Liberal fantasy, Dr Mabon's working-class supporters of 26 years standing are unlikely to switch allegiance to the Liberals they have long disdained. Dick Mabon has always had a sympathetic understanding of the problems of, and is deeply attached to, his constituency. A plural candidacy would mainly benefit the Labour Party and would thus bring no joy to an area where youth unemployment is around 70 per cent.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN AITKEN,  
JAMES PICKETT,  
ALAN C. ROACH,  
as from: 40 Nimmo Street,  
Greenock,  
Renfrewshire,  
January 4.

From Mr Larry McLean

Sir, Greenock is a special case, and there may be a few others, where agreement between the Liberals and the SDP is impossible.

The solution is quite simple. Let the local people decide. At a joint meeting of members of both parties, at which both candidates state their case, let a vote be taken.

In this way the personal merits of each candidate will be paramount. It will be an acid test for the Alliance, because there may be cross-voting, guided not by which party one belongs to, but by consideration of which candidate will pursue the Alliance's objectives most vigorously. It will let the national negotiating teams "off the hook" and stimulate real democracy at local level.

Is not decentralisation of decision making one of the principal aims of the Alliance? Yours sincerely,  
LARRY MCLEAN,  
84 Coddall Road,  
Tottenham,  
Wolverhampton,  
West Midlands,  
January 4.

the same time, and after that consolidation to the lifeboat service itself.

Yours etc,  
J. H. WHITFIELD,  
1 Woodbourne Road,  
Edgbaston,  
Birmingham 15,  
January 2.

From Mr D. M. Wills

Sir, It is sadly probable that before too long the lives of further lifeboatmen will be lost in the course of rescue work.

If it is a single life, or even perhaps one or two, it is equally probable that what you, Sir, recently described as a chord will not again be struck, and there will be no massive public donation of funds in support of further bereaved relatives.

Is it not reasonable, now that the Penlee appeal has raised such an unexpectedly high total, that once full provision has been made for the families of the Penlee lifeboatmen, any surplus should be made available through the RNLI for the support of dependants of other lost lifeboatmen, whose cause is no less deserving, but of which the public may be less aware?

Yours faithfully,  
D. M. WILLS,  
29 Valley Road,  
Henley on Thames,  
Oxfordshire,  
January 5.

To our occupational psychology team, the experience of working through a practical problem with two employment policy-makers and administrators, who readily adopted our standard criteria (that all our work should aim to be "administratively convenient, technically sound and politically defensible"), yielded lessons never to be forgotten. Particularly, it was stimulating and memorable, because Clucas and Goldberg made no bones about airing their own disagreements in front of our bunch of budding professional psychologists.

Perhaps, when he has his January 13 Royal Institute of Public Administration lecture off his chest, Sir Kenneth could prepare another, on how the Civil Service could make better use of young postgraduates still eager to learn, without dragging in the research councils and other bureaucratic machinery.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEC RODGER,  
3 Prior Bolton Street, N1.

From Mr Dennis Duncanson

Sir, You write (January 2) that, notwithstanding expectations under the 30-year rule, Foreign Office Security Department file Q23 remains "firmly under lock and key". I hope you are right. It is not that I welcome non-publication at this time, but I fear for the file's preservation.

Take, for example, the movements of subversive agents in the Far East in the 1920s and thirties. Colonial Office registers at the Public Record Office list numerous files with reports from those

## Modulations in musical thought

From Mr R. A. Howard

Sir, The pure stream of music contaminated by the intrusion of the Beethovenian ego. The idea is no less fanciful and no more convincing when propounded by Anthony Burgess (article, December 29) than when it was formulated by Sir Karl Popper in his "autobiography", *Unended Quest*. For neither of them Ludwig van is the villain of the piece.

There is no doubt that Beethoven imposed his giant moods on his music to an extent which no composer had done before. At the same time he emancipated the composer from his position as court lackey and raised him to that of an independent artist, having done so, in his last years and in particular in the last three piano sonatas and the last five string quartets, he wrote music generally acknowledged to be of a purity and selflessness unparalleled before or since.

If Mr Burgess really "cannot listen to", say, the slow movements of the B flat and F major string quartets "as pure music" and "without the aid of non-musical references" (which non-musical references, pray?) and can hear in them only Beethoven saying "I am here", then I am sure I am not alone in feeling rather sorry for him and in wondering what his credentials are for writing about music at all.

In these late works Beethoven achieved an abstraction of the self and a nirvana-like quality of timelessness and unworldliness compared with which Mozart's last three symphonies sound like veritable organs of neurotic self-indulgence.

As for Mozart's works as a whole to be seen as "symbols of social stability". He was regarded in some quarters as a dangerous revolutionary in his time: his freemasonry and preference for secular over sacred music annoyed the Church; his scatological tales affronted society; and his sympathy for the comedies of Beaumarchais scandalized the Establishment.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN A. HOWARD,  
8 Upfield,  
East Croydon,  
Surrey,  
January 4.

From Mr James O'Toole

Sir, The problem of fugitive suspects is more complex than you allow in your leader (December 29). The reason the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act of 1976 has not worked is simple: insufficient evidence has been forthcoming from the Northern authorities. If there were sufficient evidence offenders fleeing from the North could be convicted and imprisoned in the Republic, as happened last week with the two escapees from Belfast.

What those demanding extradition really want is to lay hands on suspects in order to extract confessions by which they can obtain convictions. In my judgment, even if legal difficulties could be overcome, an even greater political problem would remain. Public opinion in the Republic would not tolerate the conviction in Belfast, solely by confessions, of suspects handed over to the R.U.C. The R.U.C.'s record in the matter of the extraction of such confessions is unsavoury, to say the least.

Save for a passing reference to "allegations" you do not mention this problem. I assure you it is a very real one.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES O'TOOLE,  
Trinity College,  
Dublin,  
December 29.

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, Your leading article of December 29 refers to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It may be helpful to point out that the United Kingdom gave effect to the Convention, for convention countries, by the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978.

Extradition laws normally exclude political offences but under the Convention and the Act specified "terrorist" offences are regarded as non-political, whether or not they are. It seems doubtful that such a Convention, in violation of the principles of conventions, could be held to be a breach of international law. It is surprising that in the current Irish circumstances the Republic of Ireland has not signed and given effect to it.

Yours faithfully,  
J. N. SPENCER,  
Justices' Clerk's Office,  
Wadham House,  
50 High Street,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset,  
December 31.

Rule of whose law?

From Mr Robin Spon-Smith

Sir, As I am neither a "real live" nor "sometime" Fellow of Trinity it may be rash of me to join in an argument between two such eminent men. Nevertheless Mr Powell (January 5) must not be allowed to get away with making such a manifestly false point.

Both the European Communities Act 1972 and the United Kingdom's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights could be repealed by Parliament. QED.

Yours truly,  
ROBIN SPON-SMITH,  
5 King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, EC4,  
January 5

## Burgess and Maclean

From Mr Dennis Duncanson

Sir, You write (January 2) that, notwithstanding expectations under the 30-year rule, Foreign Office Security Department file Q23 remains "firmly under lock and key". I hope you are right. It is not that I welcome non-publication at this time, but I fear for the file's preservation.

Take, for example, the movements of subversive agents in the Far East in the 1920s and thirties. Colonial Office registers at the Public Record Office list numerous files with reports from those

## Faithful memory

From Mr W. D. Lamont

Sir, I fully support Sir John Biggs-Davison's plea (December 21) for some appropriate tribute to the United Empire Loyalists. Among my own close relatives were Comptons, Humes and Uptons who served in the forces and crossed to Canada at the close of the war. They had been well established colonists of substance, but were determined to remain British.

Their descendants in the maritime provinces, and particularly in Prince Edward Island, honour their valour and fidelity; and it would surely be contemptible to join in celebrating a rebellion decisively aided by long-standing enemy, while ignoring those who had renounced homes and possessions as the price of remaining under the British Crown.

Yours faithfully,  
W. D. LAMONT,  
37 Kirklee Road,  
Glasgow,  
December 21.

## The young idea

From Emeritus Professor Alec Rodger

Sir, Peter Hennessy's note (December 28) on Sir Kenneth Clucas's retirement prompts me to offer an illustration of Clucas's progressive and bold ways even as a young civil servant.

Nearly 30 years ago he was a principal in the Ministry of Labour, working to Paul Goldberg, a like-minded spirit responsible, as an assistant secretary, for the ministry's industrial rehabilitation units.

Need had arisen for the further development of a workshop report-form produced by my Birkbeck colleague, Peter Cavanagh, and the matter had been referred to us for "action research". In the event, and at their own request, Goldberg and Clucas came to Birkbeck every Thursday evening for a whole term, for a two-hour discussion, to thrash out a revised form with Cavanagh, myself and six post-graduates.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEC RODGER,  
3 Prior Bolton Street, N1.







THE ARTS

Television  
Dancing daze

In a week when television's greater flies on the wall have turned their spartan gaze on the police it is nice to observe a lesser and more talkative flies in exuberant pursuits. Richard Denton's *Dancing Girls* (BBC2), part three of which was shown last night, has been unswitch-offable.

On Monday we watched a pretty little creature called Laura marching like a soldier from audition to audition, defeated by the Catch 22 of Equity membership, by her age (16) and by the sheer numbers of other would-be Liza Minnelli and Shirley Maclaine. But Laura had the good fortune to have swallowed her mother's vicarious ambition whole, and it was no surprise to hear that she has now made it into panto in Brum.

Tuesday brought a lump to the throat as Joanna was cradled out of her A-level class and whisked off to be a Bluebell girl in Paris. Her preliminary audition had a strong whiff of the doctor's surgery ("Any scars or marks on your body?") but she and her mother took to the idea of her becoming a titillatory image like ducks to water, or perhaps birds to the air. Family tears flowed freely at Waterloo, and the cameras drank them greedily. Within three days of her landfall in Paris Joanna was assembling herself — false eyelashes, false lips and a mountain of false yellow feathers — for her debut at the Lido. Until that point she had seemed horribly out of place, simply not coarse-grained enough to take the leering, taunting life. The strange thing was, up on stage she looked like everyone else.

Last night's instalment, on an earnest experimental dance group called Sponooch, was funny, sad and rather surprising. The group fell into the clutches of Kenny Lynch, actor turned agent who with his henchmen looked them over extremely dubiously. It was mutual hate at first sight, subsequently attested by the BBC's bleep. Sponooch saw themselves as artists. Lynch, repeatedly wiping his nose with the back of a forefinger, had the subliminal contempt for "all this art business". He passed them to Rick Wakeman, who had the subliminal contempt for them too. Sacked by Wakeman, they bickered, and fell apart.

Michael Church



Sancho Panza gets to know the locals and (right) Bujones reveals flawless skill and character

Dance

Chance and challenge for Nureyev

Don Quixote  
Paris Opéra

There are sceptics in Paris who will tell you, no doubt scandalously, that the dispute which caused Rameau's *Platée* to be abandoned as the season's first production at the Opéra was not altogether to be regretted, given the way rehearsals were going. Be that as it may (and the difficulties as for its rumours), it seems that the dispute affected the man who raises the curtain on opera nights, but not the one who does that for the ballets. Consequently, it fell to Nureyev's *Don Quixote* to reopen the theatre after its extended closure.

Except for some roped-off areas where builders are evidently still active, there is not much difference to be seen in the front of the house from the works that have been taking place. Presumably it is behind the scenes that improvements were most needed. That is as true of the innumerable work-sites of the physical conditions, and it is encouraging to hear that all the regulations are to be revised and renegotiated over the coming months.

Another matter affecting the future of the ballet company is expected to be resolved this month, when it should become known whether Rudolf Nureyev will accept the invitation to

succeed Rosella Hightower as director. It is no secret that he is seriously interested, but equally that he will take on the job only if certain requirements are guaranteed.

His stipulations will involve, among other things, more frequent performances than in the past. Hightower has already been pushing the same way; hence the use of other Paris theatres for some programmes, supplementing the Opéra itself; hence also the increased commitment to touring, within France and overseas. Covent Garden is on the provisional itinerary for July, subject to an agreement on terms for an exchange visit by the Royal Ballet at a later date.

Meanwhile, the revival of *Don Quixote* demonstrates the company's strength at all levels, and some limitations too. It also makes clear how much Nureyev and the French dancers have to offer each other. Taken as a whole, there is no company in western Europe with a higher level of technical accomplishment, and the effect that has is especially apparent in the scene of *Don Quixote*'s dream.

In all previous productions I have seen, that was something of an anticlimax: choreographically an attractive contrast, in its lyrical classicism, to the lively comedy of the rest of the ballet, but never well enough danced to compare

seriously with, say, the Kingdom of Shades episode which has a similar function in the full-length *Bayadère*. The way they dance it in Paris is a revelation.

There is a little trio, for instance, which generally goes for almost nothing. At the Opéra, it is given by three ranking soloists, Penny Gula, Jennifer Goube and Isabelle Guerin, each of whom has perfect schooling and a clear determination to show just how beautifully she can dance. The rest of the ensemble, although less prominent, are no less polished.

What a pity you missed Elisabeth Platel as Queen of the Dryads. I was told. She was the first of three casts in the role; I know her to be a fine dancer and, at 23, she has just been promoted to étoile. But there was no cause to complain about either of the young women I did catch in that part, Françoise Legrée, with her soaring leaps, or Yannick Stéphant, more pliant and full of youthfully grave charm.

In the leading roles, I saw Florence Clerc, one night with Fernando Bujones, an unexpected partnership, thrown together at a few hours' notice because Noëlla Pontois was ill. In spite of such limited preparation together, they danced dazzlingly, with humour and virtuosity. Bujones (the youngest, at 26, of the international dance stars) is renowned mostly

for his flawless skill but deserves credit equally for his sense of character.

Monique Loulières, who danced Kiri the next night, was Nureyev's own choice for the role. That caused some mutterings, because she is fairly junior (one seems to have heard of similar reactions nearer home). Her performance fully justified his insistence by its humour and outstanding liveliness. The dream sequence, when she has to represent *Don Quixote*'s vision of Dulcinea, suited her less well, but I have never seen a more passionate account of the love duet in the gypsy camp.

Patrice Bart partnered her with as much consideration and pride as if she had been a star instead of only a soloist, and although his dancing does not have the fire of Nureyev or the bravura of Bujones, it is full of a disarming spirit of fun.

Patrick Marty is not at all a bad *Don Quixote*, Fabrice Bourgeois is rather a good Sancho Panza and Georges Piletta's Gamache is a riot of comic invention, especially memorable is the way he has made a delicious solo for himself simply out of folding up a handkerchief. But none of those roles comes off half so well with the alternating cast.

Several young dancers caught the eye in small roles; notable among them was Olivier Farcy as a



Concert  
Capricorn

St John's

The fiftieth anniversary series of the Macnaghten concerts necessarily involves some retrospection. Tuesday's programme paid tribute to four past benefactors of the enterprise: Vaughan Williams was their president for many years, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellewell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Yet as a concert experience it seemed longer than it was, and for much of the time almost dull. Vaughan Williams's Ten Blake Songs had Ian Partridge to sing them, with all his artistry and winsome tenor voice, and Christopher O'Neal was his spirited oboe partner. Yet the deliberately restricted musical apparatus, so admirable by intention, ultimately suggests a master's workshop doodling.

Of the past chairmen, John Buller was represented by an offshoot from his extended and engaging *Mime of Mick, Nick and the Maggies*. Poor Jenny, a series of breaks and duets for flute and percussionist, proved trivial and uncharacteristic. Capricorn's flautist, Philippa Davies, held attention often by her crisp, strongly formulated musicianship. She did much too for David Hellewell's *Metamusic*, whose episodes are firmly held together.

Was the performance perhaps too relaxed? That seemed the case in Payne's *Paraphrases and Cadenzas*, an early work refurbished, quite substantial, but in this performance slack, and grey in a somewhat. The members of the Capricorn group were hard worked in much unfamiliar material, and afflicted by illness, too. Oliver Knussen's *Triptych* was given stronger projection when I heard them play it last year at the Bath Festival, though the Cantata (an oboe quartet, Mr O'Neal its persuasive ersatz vocalist) went well this time too.

The success of the concert was Philip Grange's brand-new song "On this bleak Hut," an interesting landscape to words by Edward Thomas, set sympathetically for voice and three instruments, rather in the tradition of Barber's "Dover Beach." There was plenty of atmosphere here, emotional suggestion, poetic response (even contradictory, when Thomas mentions "solitude"), but the instruments are markedly active in a musical idiom easily accessible, yet idiosyncratic.

John Percival

William Mann

Theatre

Middle-class role-playing

The Round Dance  
Royal Exchange, Manchester

First to unveil Arthur Schnitzler's most famous work after the 50-year stage embargo, the Royal Exchange arrives panting with eagerness to prove Reigen a work for our own time.

Schnitzler's scheme of 10 cyclic scenes with a partner passing from bed to bed between each of them is as true now as it was in 1900, but it is a truth of the utmost sexual banality. What counts as he himself noted is its precise application to his own Vienna, which "if disoriented after a couple of hundred years, may illuminate in a unique way, aspects of our culture".

Casper Wrede's production blithely leaves forward to an indeterminate post-1945 British setting, opening with a scene between a northern tart and a squaddie in bicycle clips, and moving up-to-date via "blackout" songs from Presley to Crystal Gail, to a final encounter between the same girl and Schnitzler's count, transformed into a kilted Earl.

How much of this is countenanced in Charles Osborne's translation 'one can only surmise from the substitutions of Soho and the South Coast for the original locations. In performance, one is continually faced with the jarring anachronisms of veiled ladies, handkissing, and master and servant

relationships in a society remote from such conventions. The same applies to even more forcefully to the sexual double standards for men and women, and the *chambre séparée* routine make no sense whatever in this swinging 1960s version. Nor has Mr Wrede found a satisfactory answer for the textual dashes where the various partners get down to business. We get a pneumatic drill passing trains, a musical box and the happy invention — a faulty starter motor for the important lover. All this offers is an easy laugh at the act of sex itself, rather than an element expressing the disenchanted tone of the play, like the *valise triste* that punctuated the original German production.

In the circumstances, and despite more dull acting than I have seen on this stage for a long time, some of the best of the play emerges through. What emerges most clearly is a development from the brutally direct relationships of the early working-class scenes to the evasive role-playing encounters of the middle-class couples.

Post coitum tristitia remains constant among the indifferent, cold-hearted men, but it becomes better disguised. Also evident is Schnitzler's sexual impartiality, which repeatedly shows mutual attraction as a powerful struggle for the whip-hand.

On the whole, the women come off best even though the production presents them in strip-show terms, each one undressing more than the last. Cheryl Frim as the Sweet Young Thing offers the only performance that could pass straight-over into fin-de-siècle Vienna; and there are imperiously erotic performances from Gabrielle Drake and Bernice Stegers. Gary Waldhorn switches from smug ease from an on-duty to off-duty husband, and Geoffrey Bateman does his energetic best to translate Schnitzler's poet into a sheepish, hamstrung pseud.

An adult fiction

Riddley Walker, by Russell Hoban (Picador, £1.95)

This book was the cult sensation a couple of years ago in hardback, a hideously plausible account of life after the Bomb. No arts; no letters; no society; and, which is worse of all, repeatedly shows mutual attraction as a powerful struggle for the whip-hand.

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Irving Wardle

Folk music

Communal joy

Nuova compagnia di canto popolare  
Riverside

Larger, more theatrical evenings have been left behind in Southern Italy. La Nuova compagnia di canto popolare, or the New Popular Song Company of Naples, have come to Riverside Studios no more encumbered than the Chieftains when they tour with Irish music. In the mix of percussion, flute, mandolin and guitar, there are a surprising number of times when the Neapolitan company sound Irish, but they are also distinguished by a vocal dimension that reveals all its Arabic influences, and speaks for the affinity with Greek music.

Founded in 1967 to "preserve and promote" the authentic folk traditions of the Campania region in south-west Italy, the group sing, dance and play instruments while staying firmly inside a wide-ranging repertoire which stretches from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Nothing is limited by that range, and most of their material is that which would be at home in village squares, with villanelles followed by tarantella or strambotto.

Much of the street drama is amplified by the singing and movement of Giovanni Mauriello, a tenor hovering near the castrati range but possessed of a depth and feeling in his voice that permits him to portray and create many characters. With a commedia mask, he is suddenly a cat with claws; then, joining Fausta Vetere in a nonsense song, he is *quercino* fish in love with a beautiful sardine, snapping castanets in a witty dance of courtship before returning to his distinctive musical instrument, a "Rommel pot".

While Signor Mauriello's voice provides a major Arabic element to the sound, there are the *villanelles* to call on the skills of the entire company of six. The rhythmic changes that make their versions so surprising are dominated to a great extent by Corrado Sfogli's remarkable hands on small drums, and particularly on tambourines, which supply more subtleties than many an elaborate modern drum kit.

The music is company work, played with communal joy, but the musician who supplies the most engaging melodic delicacies on guitar and mandolin is Nunzio Arenti. They all provide vibrant musicality.

Ned Chaillet

No Alternative, the Prayer Book Controversy, edited by David Martin and Peter Mullen (Blackwell, £3.95, hardback £9.50)

By the twelfth day of Christmas a copy of this book should be in every Church of England parson's stocking. It will tell him, if he does not already know, precisely what some or many of his parishioners think of the Alternative Service Book, compared with the Book of Common Prayer. (Not ASB, and still less BCP. Acronyms are all very well for organs of useful regulation such as GAFTA, the Grain and Feed Trade Association; but not for books of worship.)

To make sure that the parson reads it, his congregation must read it too. There are 22 essays directly concerned with the Alternative Service Book; two with new prayer books from America and Australia; and a selection of extracts, manifestly partisan, from the parliamentary debates on Lord Sudeley's Prayer Book Protection Bill, in April 1981. Some require a deal of concentration and knowledge of theology. Not many churchgoers will instantly recognize what is meant by ontology (the study of being, according to my Greek; but God knows, no doubt). Others of these essays will be readily appreciated by most

black. Nothing only nite for years on end. Plays kilt peopl off and naminals nor there we, nothing growit in the ground.

The dialect is plagiary catching. Russell Hoban was an illustrator and writer of children's books before turning to adult fiction. He says of *Riddley Walker*: "It took five and a half years to write and ended up being written not even in proper English but in a broken-up and worn-down vernacular of it. What happened was that something took hold of me and didn't let go until it got itself on to paper in the way that it wanted to be."

What got itself on to paper was a remarkable piece of thinking man's science fiction. It is not easy, with the New Stone Age dialect, the "Joycean puns, but it is a powerful vision and a true fiction, in that it tells us something about ourselves and the indomitable spirit of man. Riddley we ain't as good as them before us. Weve come way down from what they ben, time back way back.

Philip Howard

Paperbacks



Hoban: powerful vision

Mischief

Revolutions and Revolutionaries, by A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford, £3.50)

Terse and deceptively simple, these Taylorian talks on *Revolutions and Revolutionaries* began life as oral exercises aimed at the watching and even perhaps in some instances listening television public.

They are quick explorations of complicated subjects: the French Revolution about which libraries have been written, the eruptions of 1848 which in England divided into later to become the Oval cricket ground, the Paris Commune of 1871 which MacMahon and Jules Favre crushed with coarse and cruel thumb, and the Soviet revolution of 1917 which was a surprising pushover with the leading agitators suddenly being called home to fill leading, suddenly vacant roles. Trotsky had to be wired for to New York where he was earning an off-and-on living as a film extra.

Read with the closeness they deserve, these pieces turn out to have a compacted, Tacitean quality which prods the mind into drawing large and significant conclusions. The characteristic, pervasive Taylorian mischievousness adds spice to his bald but convincing narratives.

All the way along there are sharp little portraits: Blanqui, busy actor over decades in revolutionary plays who always contrived to be late for the opening night; Proudhon, whose pregnant remark, "Universal suffrage is counter-revolution," can still be weighed with profit; Lenin, arch-quick-thinker and opportunist who has by now, for a population of 250 million or so, replaced all the old icons — though with that pushy little beard no one ever looked more untidy.

Christopher Staughton

David Williams

Historical pageant

The Quest for Nonsuch, by John Dent (London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, £3.50)

Local historians probably get more fun out of their work — sinking a shaft into history — than the world-view historians who range promiscuously over great swathes of the past. They acquire a proprietorial feeling for their subject, and when, as in the case of Nonsuch, a vanished architectural masterpiece is involved, they have the excitement of assisting at a resurrection.

As Mr Dent writes, the royal palace of Nonsuch "was almost a myth" until the summer of 1959, when excavations and research began. Even 100 years ago, a century after it had disappeared, it had been levelled off and buried under a thin covering of loam. "The memory of its existence had faded so completely that one of the few contemporary pictures of the building had been labelled 'St James's Palace' and another 'Richmond Palace' then by Henry VIII's Monastery at Richmond, and finally, 'Theobalds'."

The book is densely written, and contains more about Nonsuch than most people will want to know. But this is a perennial problem of the local chronicler, and nobody can blame Mr Dent for wanting to get the whole story down, starting with the first written record of the parish of Cuddington, which was the site chosen by Henry VIII for his last and most remarkable palace — "a deed of doubtful authenticity, which survives in a thirteenth-century cartulary". Those with the patience to wade through such material will unfold a rich pageant of Tudor history.

The *Quest for Nonsuch* has been out of print for some time. All praise to the London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services for their initiative in reissuing it as a paperback.

Bevis Hillier



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Will architects  
win on fees?  
page 13

# Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

THE STRUCTURAL GROUP  
WITH STRENGTH IN DEPTH  
**ATCOST**  
01-493 0802

## Unions and employers demand reflation

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Senior industrialists and trade union leaders yesterday attacked the Government's economic policy and reasserted their demands that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must set the economy moving again.

Recent forecasts by the Treasury — which predict a 1 per cent overall level of growth this year with a 3 per cent improvement in manufacturing industry — were described by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, as "utterly unacceptable".

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the output forecasts amounted to continuing stagnation.

The Chancellor, who will shortly begin his traditional period of "punditry" in the House of Commons, is expected to announce a new Budget, possibly in March, described the forecasts as a realistic projection based, among other things, on past patterns of performance and behaviour. But he was in no doubt, both the TUC and the CBI that their Budget submissions will

urge action to reflate the economy without fuelling inflation.

Sir Geoffrey told the NEDC that the general picture was of the economy adjusting to a lower rate of inflation and becoming more efficient and competitive, but at a pace which he described as being "frustratingly slow".

The TUC, concerned at the continuing rise in unemployment, criticized the Chancellor's presentation for its lack of policy options and challenged him to feed into the Treasury model the impact of a £2,000m additional boost to public sector capital spending and a reduction in the rate of VAT from 15 to 12½ per cent.

On the basis of the results, whether the impact was tolerable or intolerable. With-out the benefit of that sort of analysis, Mr Murray argued, the council would simply be "beating the air".

Sir Geoffrey, forced on to the defensive, claimed that the TUC proposal would involve a major exercise and said that for Mr Murray to describe the forecasts as unacceptable was like Canute resisting the tide.

But during the meeting it was clear that, although the emphasis may differ on specific points, both the TUC and the CBI believe that some stimulation must be provided to bring orders for industry and to cut unemployment levels. The TUC's call for a £2,000m boost to the public sector capital spending is not too far distant from the CBI's demands for cuts in the level of government current spending and a stepping-up of capital spending, in what it describes as "a modest inflationary package".

Employers left the Chancellor in no doubt that they regard a cut in the level of costs borne by industry — interest rates, local authority rates and employers' National Insurance Surcharge — as the principal element of their Budget recommendations.

The Chancellor will undoubtedly draw some comfort from a survey published yesterday by the EEC Commission which indicated that the community may be beginning to emerge from recession, with the recovery appearing strongest in Britain and France.

## Brokers disarray on new charges

By Philip Robinson

A big dispute between Members of the Stock Exchange Council and senior partners of a number of stockbroking firms is expected this afternoon when they meet to discuss new charges for the first time in five years.

Last night no senior partners of the exchanges' 250 broking firms had been given formal notice of any of the changes contained in the first important review of charges for five years.

It is understood that the proposals, which have been discussed twice by the council, will be presented to members when they arrive for the 3.30pm meeting to discuss the new prices they will charge for buying and selling shares.

The initial reaction from brokers to the few details which have leaked out is that the small private investor will pay more and the large overseas fund insurance companies will pay less.

In the United States, where minimum commission has been abolished for some time, a system of negotiated commissions enables both groups of investors to shop around for the best price. Any suggestion that this system should be introduced into the United Kingdom has always been widely resisted.

Minimum charges are based on a sliding scale. The senior partners will be asked to discuss if a rise in the minimum commission from £7 to £10 for any bargain under a total value of £300. Above that the minimum charge proposed is £15. At the other end of the scale, the 1.5 per cent charge on bargains of £7,000 will now be charged on bargains up to £10,000.

The rate on which brokers can charge 0.5 per cent will be brought down from £100,000 to £75,000 and for those deals worth between £75,000 and £250,000 the minimum commission will be halved from 0.4 per cent to 0.2 per cent. It is understood that charges for most gilded dealings will also be halved.

If the changes go ahead, they are likely to encourage small shareholders whose business now accounts for about 35 per cent of the Stock Exchange total and please the institutions and merchant banks.

One reason for making it cheaper for the institutions to deal is said to be because the market has been losing a large part of their business. Funds have been tending to match buyer with seller outside the market and merely putting a notional amount of the total deal through the exchange.

The institutions have long complained privately that their large deals have been subsidizing small investors. Increased charges at the lower end of the scale could mean even fewer smaller investors at a time when some broking firms have been buying up their private client business.

## Small garages in danger as profits are squeezed Petrol to stay cheap

By Tony Hodges

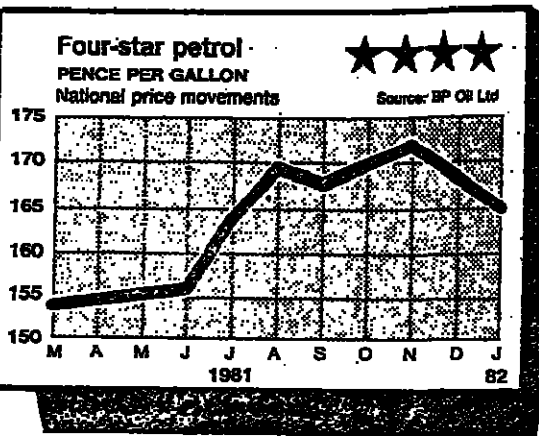
Motorists will continue to benefit from competitive petrol prices because of the market glut. But as many as a thousand owners of small garages could be forced out of business before the end of the year.

Mr Philip Stein of Motor Agents Association said the price war at the pumps would continue as long as the big oil companies regard market share as more important than profits.

Competition was very intense with garage owners receiving only 6p gross on a gallon in spite of strong representations to the oil companies for an increase. It was often only the sale of sweets, cigarettes and car accessories that enabled some garages to survive, he said.

Esso said the continued erosion of prices at the pumps was likely to continue to the benefit of the motorist. It was not possible to say how low prices would fall, but outside London prices were as low as £1.55 for four star petrol. In London the price was about £1.63.

"At present there are too many chasing too few motorists. All small companies are able to buy petrol on the Rotterdam spot market, import it into the UK and sell it at prices below those of the major companies."



Texaco said that the market, which was always difficult to predict, appeared to be still falling.

BP predicted that prices would remain stable this year, providing there were no upheavals in the Middle East and the exchange rate of the dollar against the pound remained at its present level.

Mobil said that there was likely to be little change in petrol prices during January but the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next month could have an effect.

Shell UK said that as long as small companies were able to buy fuel on the spot market and cut the prices at their pumps, Shell would have to match them as that was policy.

Petrol companies were also facing a fall in demand because so many people were now out of work and not using their cars while others were buying cars that were more economical on fuel.

The United Kingdom used 1 per cent less energy between September and November last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Department of Energy's provisional energy statistics.

Petroleum consumption fell by 3.6 per cent although coal consumption rose 0.1 per cent and natural gas consumption increased by 2.1 per cent. The consumption of primary fuels, equivalent to 78.1 million tons of coal, was 1 per cent down.

## £100m pipeline for North Sea

By Rupert Morris

Gas from three of the northernmost fields in the North Sea is to be brought ashore by a £100m pipeline by the summer of 1983 under a sharing agreement concluded between Shell, British Petroleum, Conoco and the British National Oil Corporation.

The three fields, Magnus, Murchison and Thistle, were to have been incorporated in the proposed £2,700m, integrated pipeline which was abandoned last year after Treasury objections.

The new agreement, without which some of the gas might have been lost as a result of repeated rejection, is expected to be followed by similar sharing agreements in other parts of the North Sea.

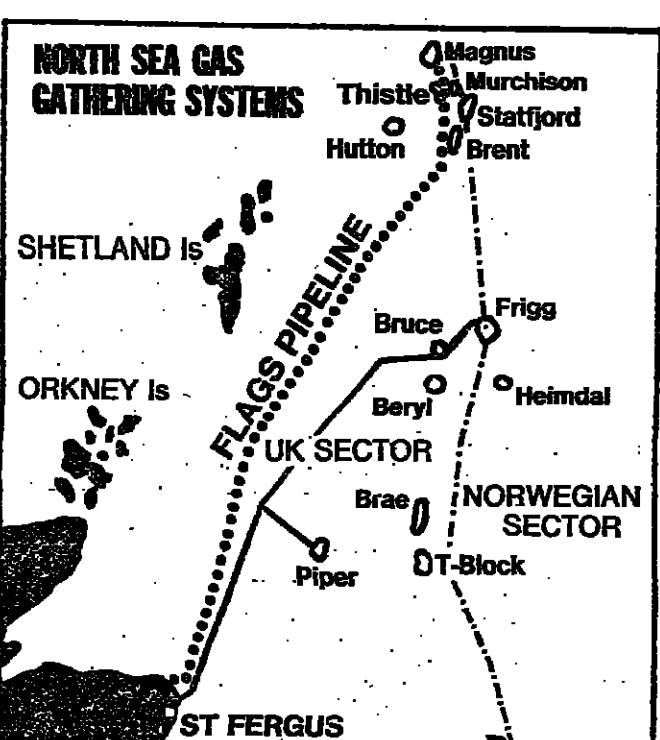
BNOC operating for itself, BP and Conoco, has ordered the building of a 57-mile, 20-inch pipeline linking northernmost Magnus to the Brent terminal, with two spurs bringing in gas from Murchison and Thistle. At Brent the gas will be fed into Shell's Flaga pipeline, running 278 miles south-west to St Fergus.

Methane gas will be extracted at St Fergus and sold to British Gas. Terms of this sale have yet to be negotiated.

The remaining gas liquids are expected to be put through the Shell/Esso separation plant at Mossburn, Fife.

BNOC has already ordered the steel pipe from British Steel, contracted MK Shand to coat it at Invergordon, and arranged for Brown & Root to lay the line between April and September this year.

When completed, the northern line is expected to carry 100 million cubic feet of gas per day.



## Jobbers take pay cuts after slump in profits

By Gareth David

Directors and senior employees of stockbrokers Akroyd & Smithers have taken pay cuts after a slump in profits from £20m to £6.8m in the year to September 25.

The highest paid director received £54,805 against last year's £98,224, with all nine directors earning salaries in the range £45,000 — £55,000 whereas last year they had all earned in excess of £80,000.

No senior employee earned more than £50,000 in 1981, with the majority in the

£20,000 — £30,000 range compared with the previous year when most earned in the £30,000 — £40,000 range, and a number were paid up to £80,000.

In the company's annual report Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, the joint chairmen, say that the profit figure, which included a net loss of £87,000 in the second half, was not unsatisfactory in view of the unusually volatile trading conditions worldwide.

## Attempted coup at MEPC

By Baron Phillips

Shareholders in MEPC, the property company, are likely to create a storm at the annual general meeting due shortly. A small group has sent notice to the company calling for the removal of Sir Gerald Thorley, the chairman, Mr Christopher Benson, the managing director, and Mr Alan Crowe, the company secretary.

The notices have been served under section 184 of the Companies Act 1948 and have been issued by three individual shareholders including Mr Anthony Simmons, Mr Simon, who is Jewish, won a claim of unfair dismissal against MEPC last year on grounds of religious discrimination. He claimed that he was dismissed from the company because his religious beliefs caused the company difficulty in raising money from Arab sources.

Another notice has been served by Mr Benard Kaye who called for Mr Crowe's removal from the board in 1977.

The third notice from a shareholder of long standing who refuses to be named calls for the removal of Sir Gerald from office and is thought to have been prompted by the publicity surrounding Mr Simmons's industrial tribunal case.

This form of action by small individual shareholders is unusual. When a call was made for the removal of Mr Crowe nearly five years ago it was vociferously defeated by the shareholders present at the group's AGM.

## Telecom export drive to India

By Our Electronics Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, and Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, are to visit India next week in an attempt to secure export contracts which could be worth over £300m.

Details of the trip emerged after an announcement by British Telecom that it had formed a joint venture with Satellite Business Systems (SBS) of America, to provide advanced business telecommunication systems between Britain and the United States.

Mr Baker will visit the Philippines and Indonesia as well as India. India is currently making plans to modernize its telecommunications network and Britain will be competing for the contract, worth over £300m.

The India visit could be crucial to the future of the electronic telephone exchange System X, designed jointly by GEC Plessey, STC and British Telecom. It has not yet been sold abroad, and its potential is being assessed by the Department of Industry after a request by the British designers for £16m funding to adapt it for export.

It is important for British Telecom to operate its high technology successfully in the United Kingdom as a basis for selling its expertise abroad.

There are three System X exchanges operating in Britain in London, in Woodbridge, Suffolk and in Arrington, Cambridgeshire. The system will be part of the corporation's modernization programme.

The report shows that output in the third quarter of 1981 was 4 per cent up on the previous quarter, but this is attributed mainly to a slow down in destocking.

The third-quarter results, based on Department of Industry figures, compare favourably with figures from such as France and West Germany, and confirm the continuing strength of exports.

The greatest improvements were in textiles, general and organic chemicals including petrochemicals, and in plastics, synthetic resins, dyes and pigments. Output of inorganic products had flattened out, and toilet preparations showed no improvement.

Mr Keith Way, the association's chief economist, was much more cautious than some other forecasters.

## Investment cuts may hit chemicals

By Our Industrial Staff

Investment cut backs in the chemical industry are likely to limit the scope of any forthcoming recovery, the Chemical Industries Association said yesterday.

Capital spending during the first half of last year was £605m — 16 per cent down in real terms on the same period in 1980, and broadly in line with the industry's expectations.

But the associations latest bulletin says this is a substantial sum when set against present levels of surplus capacity, low profitability and poor growth. Several companies, the report says, have indicated further cutbacks in their investment programme.

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Stock Markets	
FT Index 523.7 up 5.6	
FT 100 62.0 up 0.11	
FT All Share 307.72	
up 0.61	
Sterling	
\$1.9240 up 115 pts	
Index 91.5 up 0.1	
Dollar	
Index 106.8 down 0.4	
DM 2.2470 down 140 pts	
Gold	
\$402.50 down \$3	
Money	
3 mth sterling 15½-15¾	
3 mth Euro \$13¼-13½	
6 mth Euro \$14¼-14½	

### PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Atlantic Res	5p to 210p
Bk of Scotland	8p to 500p
Burt Boulton	10p to 210p
Coalite Grp	7p to 120p
Cornell Dresses	6p to 146p
Croda Int	25½p to 69p
Fisons	15p to 161p
Grippers	6p to 116p
Harris Q'sway	7p to 120p
Imvsky Oil	30p to 500p
Ren Brow	12p to 80p
Royal Wore	10p to 102p
Unif Scientific	20p to 543p
Vickers	6p to 155p
Ward TV	10p to 202p

Falls	
Amstrad	5p to 245p
Brackton Mines	7p to 122p
Burmah Oil	5p to 122p
Charles Int	4p to 136p
Chesterfield	4p to 355p
ERF	3p to 44p
Guinness Peat	6p to 164p
Hampson Gold	8p to 116p
Healy	2p to 21p
Ingram H	5p to 263p
Kingston Bros	4p to 247p
Rosburgh	15p to 405p
Seaboard	14p to 27p
Tricent	4p to 498p
Ultramar	5p to 498p

## RTZ raises Ward bid

Rio Tinto-Zinc yesterday raised its contested offer for Sheffield cement-maker Thomas W. Ward to 225p in cash per share, or convertible stock worth 28p, and extended the closing date to January 26.

RTZ's original 190p-a-share bid was due to close tomorrow, but had attracted only sufficient acceptances to give it control of 18 per cent of Ward's equity, with institutional shareholders holding onto their stakes.

However, Mr Peter Frost, Ward's chairman, rejected RTZ's increased offer, which would give Ward a market

capitalization of £131m, as still grossly undervaluing the company.

He accused RTZ of trying to frighten Ward shareholders into selling out in its comments that Ward's increased profits forecast produced on Tuesday, should be treated with caution.

Mr Frost also indicated that if he is successful in beating off RTZ, Ward would again bid for Tunnel Holdings itself.

On the stock market, Ward's share price gained 15p to 231p, RTZ's lost 2p to 42½p, and Tunnel's gained 15p to 525p.

## De Lorean offer postponed

Initial public offering of common shares with warrants by De Lorean Motors, expected for pricing in New York last night and for sale today, has been postponed because of market conditions.

## Conran in talks

Mr Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat, the home furnishing group that went public last October and is now merging with Mothercare, yesterday visited the offices of Prudential Corporation to explain the thinking behind the link.

Financial Editor, page 13



Car in demand, the Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

This is the first of a new breed of helicopter, the Westland 30 built for British Airways and handed over to the airline at Gatwick Airport yesterday. The helicopter, which can carry 16 passengers, uses older type engines and transmission but has a new widebody shape.

Its works say it is capable of a wide range of roles as a passenger and freight carrier.

Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering announced in Tokyo yesterday that it had won a £2,000m yen (about £2.588m) order from Seven Seas Transportation of India. The 41,000-ton ships will be delivered in 1983 and 1984.

The electricity supply industry has submitted its review of the bulk supply tariff to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy. The tariff, effectively the wholesale price at which electricity is sold to the area electricity boards, is the key to the hoped-for reductions in charges made to energy-intensive industries such as chemicals, iron and steel and paper and board.

Mr Lawson will be pressed to make an early statement on the scope for reductions when Parliament returns this month. The high price which industrial consumers are paying for gas supplies was highlighted yesterday in a report published by National Utility which showed that electricity in Britain was the only country covered by the survey which levied an extra 2 per cent charge on large process users. This meant that these consumers are paying 30p a therm compared with 28.50 paid by consumers using gas for heating.

## Rolls aims for a record

Exports of Rolls-Royce cars are likely to set a record this year and North America could overtake Britain to become the company's biggest market. Mr George Fenn, the chief executive, predicted yesterday.

Exports in 1981 were 26 per cent up on the previous year and only just short of the highest total ever achieved, in 1976.

Rolls-Royce sold 1,955 cars overseas last year, compared with 1,548 in 1980, of which 1,197 went to the United States and Canada. The total value of exports, including parts, was £77m, against £64m.

Mr Fenn said they planned to increase production by between 5 and 7 per cent in 1982 and he expected that most of the extra cars would be sold abroad. Total export earnings could reach £95m.

Sales in Britain last year were 1,220, a small drop from the 1980 figure, though Mr Fenn said this was in line with the fall in new car sales generally. He pointed out that the company had made 3,175 cars in 1981, compared with 2,850 in 1980, with a 10 per cent smaller workforce.

## NCB to pay £1m VAT

The national Coal Board has been ordered to pay nearly £1m to the Customs and Excise over its failure to charge value added tax on management services provided for the miners' pension fund.

A VAT tribunal yesterday decided that the pension fund would have to buy the services if they had not been supplied by the board. As a result, the Customs has charged VAT on nearly £10m paid by the fund to the NCB since 1976.

QA wage dispute among Australian dock maintenance workers which left over 100 ships stranded and threatened to lead to a national port strike has ended. But stevedoring supervisors, who have also been delaying vessels, because of a pay dispute have yet to decide whether to resume their restrictions.

French crude oil imports fell 18.6 per cent to 81.5 million tonnes in the first half 11 months of last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Paris publication de L'Industrie Pétrolière.

A third oil find has been made at the Blina exploration area in the north west of Western Australia. Rights in the area are held by Home Oil, Australian Occidental Petroleum, Alberta Eastern Gas and the Australian group Vamgas.

Perkins is to lay off 1,000 workers at its diesels plant at Peterborough this week. It has already made 1,000 men redundant.

## 16 pc more failures

The volume of business failures in the third quarter of 1981 was 16 per cent higher than in 1980, with an increase in company collapses in all trade sectors, says Trade Indemnity, the credit monitoring firm.

Worst affected were retail and wholesale distribution, where a 27 per cent rise in failures occurred.

The steady growth in business failures which started in the last quarter of 1979 and showed a spectacular 70 per cent increase in 1980 may, however, be starting to decline. Although the number of failures notified went up between the third and final quarters of 1981 from 585 to 602, this compared with 617 in the fourth quarter of 1980.

## £3.7m profit

The Midlands-based Tooling Investments Group achieved a £3.7m profit (£8.8m) pre-tax in the year ended July 31, 1981, on a turnover of £15.9m (£3.5m).

Mr Ron Lynch, the group's chairman, said that the main impact on turnover and performance had been the acquisition of certain of the former Alfred Herbert Group businesses, especially the high-technology machine tool manufacturing business at Edgwick, Coventry.

## TODAY

Vehicle production provisional figures for December. Company results: Electronic Rentals, John Waddington (half-yearly); Hickson and Welch; Kitchen (Robert) Taylor.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Institutions: a need for respect not reverence

It is one thing to respect the institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts, who handle the nation's savings, but quite another to revere them. Yet many in the City are doing just this even though these institutions are as likely to lapse into error and muddle like everyone else.

Prudential Assurance, our biggest investor is hailed for summoning Mr. Prudential to its bar at the famous Holborn headquarters where he yesterday examined the thinking behind the merger planned with Mothercare.

This institution whip-cracking comes hard on the roasting of Lord Grade and his associates at Associated Communications Corporation for awarding around £750,000 to former colleague Mr. Jack Gill who has left the group. The Pru itself ticked off fellow institutions last November for being irresponsible in selling out their shares in I.W. Ward, the cement maker in a Rio Tinto-Zinc dawn raid.

On the face of it, Mr. Conran's visit looks pointless. What can he hope to tell the men at the Pru that he has not already told his own shareholders? If the answer is nothing then one can only muse at the minutes of the meeting which will presumably be prepared.



Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat

The Pru and several other institutions also seem to be getting into a muddle over their investment policies. They must decide whether they are in the business of backing entrepreneurs or not. Entrepreneurs take risks to win the sort of profits that escape more pedestrian businessmen, but sometimes they slip up. Mr. Selim Zilkha succeeded brilliantly at Mothercare for some years before the secret of growth began to elude him. He hands over to another entrepreneur who thinks he can do for Mothercare what he has already done for Habitat.

There seems to be little sense in backing both Mr. Zilkha and Mr. Conran and then, or so it seems, ponder ditching Mr. Conran just as he exercises his entrepreneurial skills. If Mr. Conran is to succeed, he must have time and time is surely what the great institutions are in a position to make available, given their own long term investment requirements.

One problem here is that institutions are perceived by outsiders to be clamorous and unforgiving. The Australian entrepreneur Mr. Holmes a Court, Lord Grade's new colleague, seems to have gone down reasonably in the City, but many in the square mile are as unforgiving as ever to Mr. Tiny Rowland, whom, it seems, can do no right.

It is time that institutions were dislodged from their pedestal of rectitude. The interests of individual institutions are not necessarily those of other shareholders; and their investment timidity may well go against the national interest. One or two of the big brethren are accused of blocking moves to unseat lethargic managements for no better reason than they get on very well with them.

### Construction

#### Papering over the cracks

Britain's construction industry is among the nation's most hard-pressed sectors. Already about 20 per cent of its workforce are without jobs if the materials producers are included and probably 25 per cent if they are removed from the picture. Over the past

two years there has been a big downturn in the volume of orders which is reflected in a woefully inadequate house building programme and a neglect of Britain's basic infrastructure, such as roads, sewers and waterways.

In the past the industry has been firm supporters of a Conservative Government, although the property industry has discovered a far more profitable existence under the Labour Party, but this rapport is beginning to look ragged.

Yesterday's publication of Mr. John Stanley's discussion document submitted to the National Economic Development Council perhaps underscores the present Government's dilemma in being able to cope and understand the construction industry within the context of its economic policies. At best Mr. Michael Heseltine's and Mr. Stanley's policies aimed at stimulating construction activity is piecemeal but lacking overall direction, while at worst they paper over the increasing cracks in the industry.

The last forecast from the Building Materials Producers indicated that the industry's output could fall by a staggering 13 per cent in the current financial year on top of the 5 per cent decline in 1980. While recent workload surveys from the civil engineering contractors show the sector to be in a deep and prolonged recession.

One of these studies showed that if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector, savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m could be made and that if only half of Government and local authority employees lost through natural wastage are replaced, then a further saving of £3,500m would be made by 1984-5. While at the same time, an injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two or three years, could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000.

### Aid for Ulster Qualified progress

The 1982-3 public spending programme announced by Northern Ireland Secretary Mr. James Prior at Stormont yesterday will prove to be less of an economic boost to Ulster than his own upbeat advance billing had, perhaps unwittingly, led the Northern Ireland public, industry and unions to expect.

Government spending in the province is to be increased by £91m over the current year to £3,510m, although in real terms this is a rise of little more than one per cent. There are to be redeployments inside the Budget to reflect changing priorities.

Mr. Prior forecast that the new spending would add 9,000 job "opportunities" (including 3,500 places in expanded youth training programmes, and, as such, not "real" jobs) but he was careful to stress that this would not mean a straightforward decrease of 9,000 in the province's current unemployment total of almost 109,000 since he frankly admitted that it was impossible to forecast what other jobs may disappear during the forthcoming year.

One of the budgetary redeployments is in favour of new house building and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing dwellings although in this field it is clear that the government is not prepared to spend as much as earlier indications had led observers to believe.

With some 25,000 unemployed, Ulster's hard-pressed construction industry may see an additional 2,000 jobs through the expanded housing programme, but in the civil engineering sector, may lose a similar number. A big construction programme at Aldergrove Airport is nearing its end and road spending in the forthcoming financial year is being trimmed by £3m over the predicted last year. Virtually the only two main public contracts still running in Ulster are Belfast's link road between the M1 and M2 motorways and construction of the second Foyle Bridge at Londonderry, both of which are well advanced.

## Can the architects outmanoeuvre Mrs Oppenheim on fees?

Picture by Janette Buckman

The long argument between architects and a succession of governments about the fixing of fees is approaching its final stage. Its progress is being watched with keen apprehension by other professions whose work is priced according to fixed charges, irrespective of the amount of labour required for each task.

The outcome of the architects' struggle is therefore of interest to such professionals as solicitors and to those who pay for their services.

Architects now occupy the centre of the stage because, almost 14 years after the Prices and Incomes Board decided that mandatory fee scales should be abolished, the Government has decided to abolish them and institute what it calls "free competition."

Mr. Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said confidently just before Christmas that voluntary changes being prepared by his organization were "within negotiable distance" of what the Government wanted.

He was speaking less than a fortnight after Mrs. Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, had threatened to impose change by law if the architects failed to produce an acceptable blueprint for voluntary reform by early March.

So far there is no sign that the Government wants to compromise. There are essentially two stages in the "negotiable distance" mentioned by Mr. Luder. One is to move from mandatory fees, under which an architect is paid a fixed percentage of the cost of the building he is to design, to a scale of recommended fees which gives greater scope for haggling. Fees charged by RIBA members under the present mandatory system are based on a scale of percentages of the building cost of each project. No matter how large the charge, less than the official percentage, which starts at 5.5 per cent on a new

building costing more than £175m.

The highest minimum percentage laid down by the institute is 13 per cent for architectural work on an alteration to an existing building when the alteration costs £2,500 or less. The largest percentage for new buildings and the smallest for work on existing buildings is 10 per cent.

Most of the architectural profession accepted the first stage in November, so that half of the "negotiable distance" has been covered.

The second half is more difficult, since the profession does not wish to cross it, while Mrs. Oppenheim insists that it must be crossed. She is engaged in a similar ruse with quantity surveyors, who already operate a scale of recommended fees.

The negotiating process that the professions want is as follows:

1. Prospective client discusses the nature and quality of work required with firms of architects or surveyors.

2. Prospective client appoints one firm.

3. At that point, and not before, bargaining about price begins with that firm only.

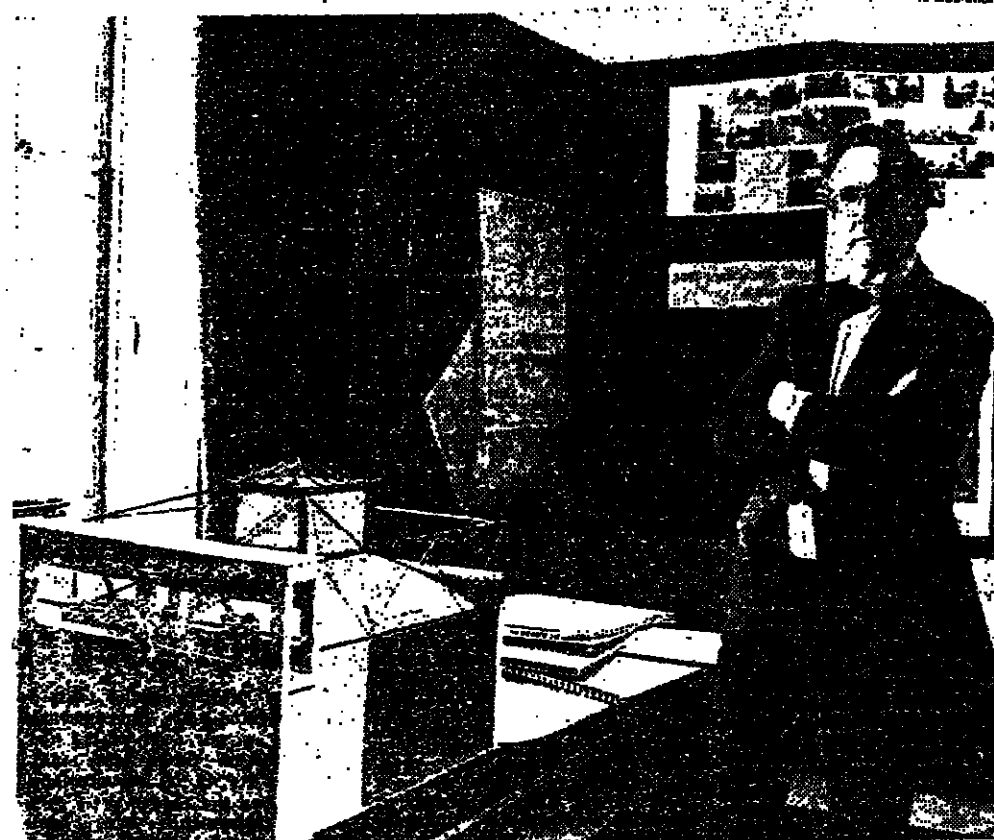
4. Clients who are dissatisfied with price bargaining must dismiss their chosen firm, appoint another, and start haggling with the new one.

The system Mrs. Oppenheim wants is as follows:

1. Prospective clients may negotiate about any aspect of a job with firms before making an appointment.

2. Firms must be allowed to quote prices against each other before appointment.

3. Clients will not be allowed to hold "auctions" in which they force groups of firms to make ever-decreasing bids against each other. Mrs. Oppenheim believes that this will be an adequate safeguard against suicidal price-cutting. Once two firms have agreed on a price, they will not be allowed to continue the process.



Owen Luder: worried about the minister's 'health warning'.

That is the type of "Dutch auction" that the Government will not permit. The Order it has threatened to impose this year would ban "any prohibition of fee competition other than one which is only a prohibition on successive competitive quoting."

Although architects and quantity surveyors face the same legal threat, the architects, as yet, are not in the public through Mrs. Luder's forceful campaigning. His institute is worried by what it calls the "health warning" in Mrs. Oppenheim's package.

Mr. Luder has a secret weapon in his armoury. He will deploy it in the fortnight before meeting Mrs. Oppenheim, just before the council of his institute meets at the end of January to debate fee

scales. The weapon is opposition in ministries other than Mrs. Oppenheim's Department of Trade to her vision of free competition.

Mr. Luder's institute, which represents a large but dwindling majority of British architects, is counting on the Department of the Environment to place a gently restraining hand on the Department of Trade.

It expects Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to sympathise with its argument that open competition on price would force architects to reduce the quality of service and leave the country with an inheritance from the 1980s of badly-designed buildings.

If Mr. Luder succeeds, he will have won a notable

victory for his institute, which faces steady growth in the small number of architects who qualify to practice but prefer not to belong to a professional institute. Mr. Luder's hand has been weakened by a decision last year of the statutory Registration Council which issues codes of conduct for all architects, whether they belong to institutes or not.

The council decreed last year that before agreeing to work for a client, an architect should define the terms of the agreement including "the method of calculation of remuneration". Constitutional experts in the profession believe that the clause amounts to an acceptance of fee bargaining before appointment.

Hugh Clayton

### Economic notebook

## The fallacy that automation costs jobs

When 70 per cent of the population of Japan is worried about the way robots may destroy jobs, as a recent poll suggested, the automation industry has a presentation problem. Yet one of the few things on which different schools agree is that the idea that automation costs jobs is a damaging myth.

It not merely brings a new and undesirable element of superstition into economics. It acts as a barrier to understanding how we should manage change and what the causes of our present problems are.

At first sight it seems so like common sense. People work in factories and offices. If machines are brought in to do the work, the jobs are destroyed. As jobs disappear the level of unemployment rises. It appears that the only way to prevent the creation of a society with many millions of unemployed is to find some way of sharing out the jobs, either by shorter working weeks or by changing our idea of work.

Yet there is no truth in any of these ideas. They are just a restatement of one of the oldest errors of economics — the lump of labour fallacy. Whenever unemployment rises this notion is given a new lease of life and when unemployment falls people forget about it.

What happens when machines come in to the office or factory? Productivity rises. Computers

take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerization schemes of the 1960s,

as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copy typing.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary paradox. The time of greatest concern in the West about technological unemployment has coincided with one of the worst productivity performance in post-war history.

Whatever may be the cause

of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs.

Like the driving licence centre at Swansea, did not deliver the productivity that was promised. We can be sure that their successors in the 1980s will not either.

But even if the microprocessor and the robot could be introduced in a way that used them to their greatest potential, there would be no necessary increase in unemployment. One reason is that in the offices where it is introduced, new technology is often used to increase the information available to managers rather than cut staff. Thirty years ago, the photocopier looked

like the driving licence centre at Swansea, did not deliver the productivity that was promised. We can be sure that their successors in the 1980s will not either.

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unemployment? Again the answer is no.

Let us suppose that we saw a dramatic gain in productivity through the introduction of new technology — so that productivity growth doubled or even quadrupled.

At the macro level, that ought to allow the Government to expand the economy much faster. If productivity growth is 10 per cent a year and the labour force is stable, there is no reason why the economy should not grow at 10 per cent a year, as the Japanese discovered to their great benefit. If output is growing at a lower level than the economy is capable of providing, the blame ought to be pinned firmly where it belongs, on the government which is preventing it.

Look at things at the microlevel, which is how the debate is usually carried out. Suppose a company brings in new technology and is able to produce goods with only 10 per cent of its previous workforce. In practice that will not cut the costs of production to a tenth. Those workers who remain will get pay rises. They will spend their extra pay buying goods and services and providing some employment elsewhere.

But suppose that there is a very substantial cut in the cost of providing goods, or services. Either people will buy more, as they are doing with goods like calculators which have fallen in price dramatically, or they will be able to spend less of their income, as might happen if car prices fell because of automation in the factories. But if they spend less on cars they will have more to spend on other things. So the result is not to abolish jobs but to transfer them.

There are two common objections to this. The first is that in some way the economy will be saturated with goods. It is, of course, possible that one day we shall all be so rich that we have

everything that we want. There is no sign in the economic debate going on at present which indicates that this is something many people feel now.

The second objection is a much more serious one. It is that the kind of jobs available will change faster than people's ability to change their skills. There is potentially a problem here, but it ought not to be overdone. In times of full employment, people are constantly losing one job and getting another. Much more training is obviously needed; but if the jobs are there, people can adapt or be trained to do them.

Anyone who says that the lump of labour fallacy is indeed that sounds as if they are just taking a Panglossian view that everything is for the best. That is manifestly not true with unemployment running at well over three million in Britain and rising throughout the industrial world. But false explanations lead to false solutions and eventually the abandonment of the search for correct answers.

David Blake

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/2%
Barclays	14 1/2%
BCCI	14 1/2%
Consolidated Crds.	14 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/2%
Midland Bank	14 1/2%
Nat Westminster	14 1/2%
TSB	14 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/2%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 or more up to £50,000 15% over £50,000 13 1/2%

## Business Diary: Accountants' touting beyond our Ken

The august heads of Britain's top 13 accounting firms have been pained to find in their post-Christmas mail a most unseasonal letter from Ken Sharp, the head of the Government accountancy service.

Sharp has written to complain of touting by some firms for public sector business, which, he says, is in "clear breach" of the guidelines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Sharp refuses to discuss

the letter, which he says is private, and so too perhaps more understandably do the recipients that Business Diary phoned yesterday. Nonetheless, civil servants are receiving glossy brochures from accountancy firms detailing their services.

Strict ethical and disciplinary rules govern advertising by accountants, but business is so bad and public sector work so tempting that the rules are being bent.

Sharp is not, in fact, playing dog in a manger. Public sector bodies are free to use outside accountants, but the form is for these bodies to consult Sharp's own shortlist of outside firms and their services, not for the firms themselves to go looking for business.

Tom King, the Minister of State for Local Government and Environmental Services, recently asked accountants to extend all the help they can to the public sector.

One of the top 13 firms, Deloitte Haskins and Sells is taking the minister very much at his word. The magazine *Accountancy* will report today that the firm has hired as advisors Sir Douglas Henley, former comptroller and auditor general Sir William Ryland, former chairman of the Post Office, and Sir Charles Villiers, former chairman of British Steel.

### On your marks

In case you did not know the Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Miscellaneous Goods) Order 1981 came into effect on New Year's Day. Despite this portentous circumstance, there is no shortage of textiles, carpets, clothing, shoes, cutlery and electrical appliances on offer in the January sales along London's Oxford Street. Displaying no visible signs of origin.

The order applies to these categories of goods and is intended to ensure that the consumer has an opportunity to see which country the stuff comes from before deciding whether or not to buy it.

The shops were notably complacent about their failure to comply. "Look, mate, it's got the price on it, and it's low," one trader aggressively told *Business Diary*. "That should be enough for anyone, right?"

A shoe shop selling "Japanese slippers" bearing the contradictory label "Made in Taiwan" commented: "Look, they are slippers like the Japanese wear. They buy them. We call them Japanese. Fair enough?"

Mr. Christopher Rogers, head of Westminster city council's trading standards



Looking for original sin: Christopher Rogers, Westminster City's trading standards department, in an Oxford Street store yesterday.

department and responsible eventually for enforcing the order, said: "It is really too early to do much about it yet. We have sent round an explanatory leaflet to tell the shops what is required, but there are pipeline provisions which exempt all goods that were imported before January 1, which would apply to almost all the stock that is in the shops now." Customers who were buying cutlery and clothes of unstated origin were for the most part

### Grundig's LP

Ludwig Poullain, the former head of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, seems to be on the brink of a career comeback — the second since his dismissal from the bank in 1977.

After a court in Munster found him completely innocent last year of charges of breach of trust while in charge of the bank, it has been disclosed that he is likely to join the Grundig consumer electronics group in an advisory capacity.

Poullain built up the West LB in the 1970s making it one of West Germany's leading banks.

Although the consumer electronics industry may not be the safest haven in West German business life — the Dual record player firm recently made headlines by going bankrupt — it should offer more than the first job taken on by Poullain after his banking career ended. In September, 1978, Berthold Beitz, the supervisory board chairman of the Krupp Group, hired him to breathe life into the Zurich-based Iran-Krupp Investment AG, which was set up in 1975 as a result of the partnership agreed in the mid-1970s between Krupp and the Shah of Iran.

Ross Davies

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

#### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	Company	Price	Chg	%	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/E	Fully Taxed
118 100	ABI Hldgs 10% CJLS	118	+1	10.0	8.5	—	—	—	—
75 62	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9	—	—
51 33	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1	—	—
200 187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—	—
104 86	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1	—	—
128 97	Frank Horsell	128	+2	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7	—	—
68 39	Frederick Parker	67	—	1.7	2.5	29.1	—	—	—
78 46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102 95	IPC	97	—	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—	—
104 108	ISIS Ind Serv Crdcs	104	—	15.7	15.1	—	—	—	—
113 52	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130 108	James Berrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3	—	—
334 258	Robert Jenkins	255	-2	31.3	12.2	3.6	9.0	—	—
59 51	Scrutton "A"	54	—	5.3	5.8	8.3	7.7	—	—
222 167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9	—	—
15 10	Twinkl Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 66	Twinkl 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—	—	—
44 29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8	—	—
103 77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0	—	—
263 212	W. S. Yeates	214	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.2	—	—

Prices now available on Pressed Page 48146











# Calendar of world sport for 1982

This will be a marvellous sporting year. Pride of place must go to the football World Cup in Spain in June and July, admittedly it will cut across traditional English summer pastimes such as Wimbledon, the Henley regatta and the Test cricket series against India.

There will be 24 nations competing for the World Cup and only one place is still in doubt; New Zealand and China will soon have resolved the differences arising from their play-off in the Asia and Oceania qualifying group. The finals will open on the evening of June 13 in the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, where the holders, Argentina, will kick off in group three (which otherwise is centred in Alicante and Elche). The opening ceremony and inaugural match are expected to attract a worldwide television audience of 1,300m.

It must be explained that because of the unwieldy number of teams, the 1982 World Cup will be spread over 29 days and 52 matches. At the draw on January 16, the qualifiers will be divided into six groups which will be played on a league basis. The first two in each group will proceed to the second phase: four league groups of three, and the winners will go forward to the semi-finals, a straight knockout with the losers playing for third place. England struggled to qualify and can think themselves rather fortunate to have been seeded. They will play their first round matches in Bilbao, an arrangement not entirely unexpected given the desire of the Spanish organisers to control the entry and movement of the hooligan element among the English fans.

There are also Scotland and Northern Ireland to cheer. Scotland will be

hoping to make amends for their disastrous showing in the 1978 finals in Argentina, which was marred for them by a welter of false optimism, a couple of poor results against Peru and Iran and the Willie Johnston doping furore.

Football aside, there is much to make the mouth water. In the autumn the Commonwealth Games are set for Brisbane. At one time political boycotts seemed likely to ruin these games, but prospects are brighter, because the England cricket tour to India was allowed to go ahead and because the Welsh Rugby Union decided to reject an invitation to tour South Africa in the summer. Sporting links with South Africa are still a bugbear and some African political leaders are bound to use the Springbok tour to New Zealand last summer as an excuse to keep their athletes at home.

The Commonwealth Games apart, athletes will have a considerable amount at stake, financially as well as competitively. It is now permitted for advertising and endorsement money to be paid to national governing bodies, who are instructed to set up trust funds for athletes after their careers. Whether an athlete will receive all the money paid for, say, appearing in an advertisement depends on the attitude of each national parent body.

On the track, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett are being lined up to run in three challenge races. There is some doubt whether Ovett will be fit for the first, over 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace on July 17, because he has injured himself in training.

Nicholas Keith  
Sports Editor

## Angling

July 24: British men's championship, fourth division, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Alton.

Aug 14: British women's championship, Loughborough Soar.

Aug 21: British men's championship, first division, River Humber, Bridgewater.

Sept 11: British men's championship, second division, Bristol Avon.

Sept 25: British men's championship, third division, River Trent (Newark).

## Archery

Mar 23: British indoor championship, RAF Cosford.

May 29-30: British field championship, Rhonda.

June 14-15: British masters, Stoneleigh.

June 20-21: World Cup, National meeting, Worcester College, Oxford.

Aug 14-15: British target championship, Stoneleigh.

Sept 11-12: World and European field championships, Kingsclere, Newbury.

## Athletics

Jan 29-30: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, Cosford.

Feb 10: GB v Belgium, men; GB v Netherlands, women, indoors, Cosford.

Feb 20: GB v West Germany, men, indoors, Cosford; women's national cross-country championships, Carlisle.

Feb 27: East Germany v GB, indoors, Sefton.

Mar 6-7: European cross-country championships, Leeds.

Mar 6-7: European indoor championships, Milan.

Mar 13-14: IAAF/Citizen Golden Marathon, Athens.

Mar 13: England v US, indoors, Cosford.

Mar 21: World cross-country championships, Warsaw.

Apr 19: Boston Marathon (US).

May 9: London Marathon.

May 30-31: UK championships, Cwmbran.

June 9: England v US v Spain v Australia, men, Crystal Palace.

June 12: National marathon championship, Gateshead.

June 13: England v Australia v Yugoslavia v Czechoslovakia, men, Gateshead.

June 19-19: GB v East Germany v Belgium, Crystal Palace.

June 26: Bisset Games, Oslo.

July 3-4: Sweden v GB v Japan, Malmö or Gothenburg.

July 7: Oslo Games.

July 9-10: English schools championships, Birmingham.

July 17: England v Kenya v Japan v Spain, men, Crystal Palace.

July 24-25: AAA championships, Crystal Palace.

July 24: Yugoslavia v England v Scotland v Spain, women, Maribor.

July 28-29: World Games, Helsinki.

July 30-31: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace.

July 31: Scotland v England v Norway, men, Edinburgh.

Aug 7: International meeting including IAAF/Citizen Golden Mile, Crystal Palace.

Aug 11-12: Welsh Games, Cwmbran.

Aug 13: Talbot Games, Crystal Palace.

Aug 25: Koblenz meeting.

Aug 27: De Van Damme meeting, Brussels.

Aug 28: Edinburgh Highland Games.

Aug 30: British Games, Crystal Palace.

Sept 6-12: European Championships, Athens.

Sept 17: Coca-Cola meeting, Crystal Palace.

Sept 18-19: BAI Cup final, Crystal Palace.

Oct 24: New York Marathon.

## Badminton

Feb 24-25: England v Sweden, Huddersfield.

Feb 28: England v Japan, Gateshead.

Mar 2: England v Japan, Preston.

Mar 4: England v Japan, Aston Villa.

Mar 6: England v Japan, Bletchley.

Mar 6: England v Japan, Farnborough, Hants.

Mar 24-25: All England championships, Wembley.

April 17-17: European championships, Bobbin.

May 10-11: Thomas Cup, Huddersfield.

May 12-13: Thomas Cup: England v Malaysia, Gloucester.

May 14-15: Thomas Cup, Preston.

May 16-17: Thomas Cup: Semi-final, England or Malaysia v Indonesia, Aston Villa.

May 20-21: Thomas Cup final, Albert Hall.

Oct 19-23: Masters, Albert Hall.

## Basketball

Jan 23: National Cup final, Leicester.

Mar 12-13: National championship play-offs, Wembley.

Apr 26-30: European men's qualifying round, Edinburgh.

June 18: Europe v United States, Geneva.

Aug 15-16: Men's world championships, Colombia.

Sept 18: British season starts.

## Billiards, snooker

Jan 10-13: Lada snooker classic, Oldham.

Jan 26-31: Benson & Hedges Masters snooker championship, Wembley.

Mar 1-7: Yamaha Organs snooker classic, Derby.

Mar 18-18: World professional billiards championships, Birmingham.

Apr 30-May 16: World professional snooker championship, Sheffield.

Sept 25-26: Jameson Whiskey tournament, Derby.

Oct 21-21: World team snooker championship, Reading.

Nov 21-Dec 4: UK snooker championship, Preston.

## Bobsleigh, toboggan

Jan 9-10: Heaton Gold Cup, Cresta Run.

Jan 15-16: British 4-man bob, St Moritz.

Jan 16-17: Cresta Run, Cresta Run.

Jan 23-24: European 2-man bob, Cortina.

Jan 30-31: Braxton Trophy, Cresta Run.

British 2-man bob, St Moritz; European 4-man bob, Cortina.

Feb 6-7: World 2-man bob St Moritz.

Feb 13: Grand National, Cresta Run.

Feb 13-14: World 4-man bob, St Moritz.

## Bowls

Feb 9-14: World indoor championships, Canberra.

Mar 12-13: English indoor championship, Rugby, Thornfield BC.

June 6-6: Masters, Worthing.

June 21-24: English ladies women's championships and internationals, Cardiff.

Aug 9-9: British women's championships, Leamington Spa.

Aug 9-9: British men's championships, Worthing.

Aug 21: Biddleton Cup, Worthing.

Aug 23-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh.

Aug 25: Under-25 finals, Eastbourne.

## Boxing

Jan 13: England v Ireland, Coventry.

Apr 14: ABA semi-finals, Preston.

May 7: ABA finals, Wembley.

## Canoeing

May 15-16: British wild water championships, Tryweryn.

June 19-20: International sprints, Nottingham.

June 20-21: World sprints, Nottingham.

Aug 7-8: British sprints, Nottingham.

Sept 4-5: British open slalom, Tryweryn.

Oct 30-31: International slalom, Liangollen.

## Cricket

Jan 13-18: India v England, fifth Test, Madras.

Jan 23, 24, 26, 27: Australia one-day final.

Jan 30-Feb 3: Australia v West Indies, third Test, Adelaide.

Jan 30-Feb 4: India v England, sixth Test, Kanpur.

Feb 17-22: Sri Lanka v England, Colombo.

June 2: England v India, one-day, Headingley.

June 4: England v India, one-day, Oval.

June 10-15: England v India, first Test, Lord's.

June 24-28: England v India, second Test, Old Trafford.

July 8-13: England v India, third Test, the Oval.

July 17: England v Pakistan, one-day, Trent Bridge.

July 19: England v Pakistan, one-day, Old Trafford.

July 24: Benson and Hedges Cup final, Lord's.

July 29: England v Pakistan, first Test, Edgbaston.

Aug 12-16: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's.

Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Headingley.

Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's.

## Croquet

May 20-23: Inter-counties tournament, Southwick.

May 29: Wales v Scotland, Southwick.

June 5: England v Wales, Colchester.

June 12: Scotland v England, Southport.

June 14-19: Men's and women's championships, Cheltenham.

July 12-17: Open championships, Hurlingham.

July 21: President's Cup, Hurlingham.

Sept 20-25: Peel Memorial, Southwick.

Oct 2-3: All-England finals, Roehampton.

## Cycling

Jan 24: British cycle-cross championships, Sutton Coldfield.

Feb 20-21: World cycle-cross championships, Brittany.

Apr 13-14: Sealink international, Ostend.

May 19-20: Tour of Britain, Bournemouth/Blackpool.

June 28: British women's road race, Hull.

July 10-11: British professional road race, Harrogate.

July 2-25: Tour de France.

July 23-31: British track championships, Leicester.

Aug 1: British amateur road race.

Aug 23-29: World track championships, Leicester.

Sept 1-5: World championships, Goodwood.

## Darts

Jan 9-16: World professional championships, Stoke.

Feb 23-24: World KO Cup, Oldham.

April 3: Nations Cup, Wembley.

## Equestrianism

Mar 31-Apr 4: Birmingham international show jumping.

June 1-3: Badminton horse trials.

May 12-16: Royal Windsor horse show.

May 28-31: Hickstead show jumping.

May 28-31: Hickstead show jumping.

June 2-5: Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet.

June 3-6: Bramham horse trials.

June 1-3: World show jumping championships, Dublin.

June 5-8: Royal show, Stoneleigh.

July 12-15: Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate.

July 10-24: Royal international horse show, Wembley.

July 29-Aug 1: Nations Cup show jumping, Hickstead.

Aug 5-7: Royal Dublin show.

Aug 11-15: World driving championships, Apeldoorn (Netherlands).

Aug 12-14: Midland Bank championships, Leamington.

Aug 19-22: European junior horse trials championships, Rothfield Park.

Aug 27-30: British jumping derby, Hickstead.

Mar 28: World horse trials championships, Llanthomas (West Glamorgan).

Sept 17-19: Benson and Hedges championship, Reading.

Sept 23-25: Osberton horse trials.

Sept 30-Oct 3: Wythe show, Wembley.

Oct 4-9: Horse of the Year show, Wembley.

Dec 15-16: Olympia show.

## Fencing

All events at de Beaumont Centre unless stated.

Feb 6-7: De Beaumont Cup women's foil.

Feb 13-14: Leon Paul Cup, men's foil.

Feb 20-21: Cole Cup, sabre.

Mar 6-7: Martha International epee.

Apr 3: Despreux Cup.

Apr 9-11: World youth championships, Buenos Aires.

May 1-2: Miller-Ballett international.

May 22-23: British foil championships, Corbie Cup, sabre, Bristol.

June 1-3: British championships, Mexico City.

Oct 28-Nov 3: European championships, Mordling (Austria).

## Gliding

June 5-13: British open class, Lasham.

July 10-18: British 15m championship, Dumstable Downs.

Aug 7-15: British standard class championships, Booker Airfield, or Marlow.

## Football World Cup

Spain: June 13-July 11

June 13-35: First phase: Group 1, at Vigo and groups; Group 2, Gijón and Oviedo; Group 3, Alcala and Elche; Group 4, Bilbao and Villadiego; Group 5, Valencia and Zaragoza; Group 6, Malaga and Seville.



Mascot men (clockwise from top): the Spanish organisers, Naranjo, England's Bulldog Bobby, Northern Ireland's Yerran and Scotland's Sandy.

## Other fixtures

Feb 23: England v Northern Ireland, Wembley.

Feb 24: Spain v Scotland, Valencia.

Mar 13: League Cup final, Wembley.

Mar 24: France v England, Paris; Scotland v Netherlands, Glasgow.

Apr 23: England v Northern Ireland, Wrexham.

Apr 27: Wales v England, Cardiff.

Apr 28: Northern Ireland v Scotland, Belfast.

## Golf

Apr 6-11: US Masters, Augusta.

May 14-16: British Open, St Andrews.

May 23-31: PGA championships, Hillsdale.

May 31-June 5: Amateur championship, Royal Cinque Ports.

June 8-12: Women's amateur championship, Walton Heath.

June 17-20: US Open, Pebble Beach.

June 25-26: St Andrews Trophy, Arnhem.

July 15-18: Open Championship, Royal Troon.

July 21-21: English amateur championship, Royal Liverpool.

July 23-31: Women's Open championship, Royal Birkdale.

Aug 5-6: Curtis Cup, Denver.

Aug 15-16: US PGA championship, Tulsa.

Aug 25-27: Women's amateur stroke play championship, Dornfield.

Sept 8-11: Women's world team Geneva.

Sept 9-11: Hennessy Cup, Perdon.

Sept 15-18: Men's world team championship, Lausanne.

Sept 23-26: Bob Hope tournament, Moor.

Oct 14-17: Sunbury matchplay tournament, Westworth.

## Greyhound racing

Apr 3: Grand National final, White City.

June 26: Derby, White City.

Sept 2: St Leger, Wembley.

## Gymnastics

Jan 16: Champions Cup, Albert Hall.

March 6: Wembley international.

April 3: Champions All, Wembley.

May 2: Junior gymnast of the year finals, Wembley.

June 6: USSR scholarship finals, Crystal Palace.

Sept 1-2: World aerobics championships, Wembley.

Sept 17: Commonwealth invitation event, Brisbane.

Oct 22-24: World championships, Zagreb.

Oct 27-31: USSR display teams, Wembley.

## Modern pentathlon

Apr 23-24: British triathlon championships, Crystal Palace.

May 4: Champion of champions, Crystal Palace.

July 9-12: Women's open, Stoke.

Aug 6-8: British men's, Elmbridge.

Aug 5-14: Women's world, Paris.

Oct 2-3: Junior world, Crystal Palace.

Oct 1-16: World championships, Rome.

Nov 20-21: British biathlon, York.

## Motor cycling

Apr 3: Transatlantic Trophy meeting, Brands Hatch.

Apr 11: Transatlantic Trophy, Mallory Park.

Apr 12: Transatlantic Trophy, Oulton Park.

May 5-11: Isle of Man TT races.

July 24-25: Race of Aces, Snetterton.

Aug 1: British grand prix, Silverstone.

Aug 2: Ulster grand prix, Dundrod.

Sept 11-12: World endurance championship, Donington Park.

Sept 18-19: Race of the year meeting, Mallory Park.

Oct 23-24: Powerbike international, Brands Hatch.

## Commonwealth Games

Brisbane, Sept 30-Oct 9.

Archery: Oct 2-5 (Murrumbidgee Recreation).

Athletics: Oct 3-9 (Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre).

Badminton: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Complex).

Bowls: Oct 1-8 (Moorooka Bowls Club).

Boxing: Oct 1-8 (Festival Hall).

Cycling: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Complex).

Shooting: Oct 1-8 (Belmont Range).

Swimming: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Aquatic Centre).

Weightlifting: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Complex).

Wrestling: Oct 6-8 (City Hall).

## Motor racing, rallying

Jan 16: Monte Carlo rally starts.

Jan 22: South African grand prix, Kyalami.

Feb 27: Mille Mille, York.

Mar 7: Argentine grand prix, Buenos Aires.

Mar 21: Brazilian grand prix, Rio de Janeiro.

Apr 4-15: West grand prix, Long Beach.

Apr 9-13: Circuit of Ireland rally, Belfast.

Apr 25: San Marino grand prix, Imola.

May 25: Belgian grand prix, Zolder.

May 31: Monaco grand prix, Monte Carlo.

June 6: US grand prix, Detroit.

June 13: Canadian grand prix, Montreal.

June 19-20: Le Mans 24-hour race.

July 18: British grand prix, Brands Hatch.

July 25: French grand prix, Paul Ricard.

Aug 8: German grand prix, Hockenheim.

Aug 15: Austrian grand prix, Zeltweg.

Aug 22: Swiss grand prix, Dijon.

Sept 12: Italian grand prix, Monza.

Sept 25: US grand prix, Las Vegas.

Nov 7: Western canyon, London-Brighton.

Nov 24-24: RAC rally.

To be confirmed: Australian grand prix, Dutch grand prix.

## Netball

Feb 20: England v Scotland, Sunderland.

March 6-7: British Isles championship, Dublin.

March 20: Wales v England, Cardiff.

April 3-4: Inter-counties tournament, Battersea Park.

May 16: National club finals.

Nov 27: England v New Zealand, Wembley.

## Orienteering

April 9-12: Jan Kjellstrom Trophy, Bracknell.

May 16: British championships, Belper.

June 5: England v GB v Denmark, Sweden.

June 12-13: British relay championships, Wales.

Aug 1-2: Continental Cup, Striling.

To be confirmed: GB v US v Canada.

## Polo

May 29-June 6: Queen's Cup, Windsor.

June 10-20: Royal Windsor Cup.

July 1-8: Cowdray Gold Cup (British Open).

July 15: Imperial international, Windsor.

July 22-Aug 1: Cowdray Park challenge.

Aug 9-15: National 16-goal championship, Cirencester.

## Power boat racing

June 5-6: Bristol grand prix.

Aug 29-30: Holme Pierrepont grand prix.

## Racing

Feb 13: Schottropes Gold Trophy, Newbury.

Mar 16: Champion Hurdle, Cheltenham.

Mar 18: Gold Cup, Cheltenham.

Mar 19: Lincoln Handicap, Doncaster.

Apr 3: Grand National, Liverpool.

Apr 29: 1,000 Guineas, Newmarket.

May 1: 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket.

May 15: Irish 2,000 Guineas, The Curragh.

May 15: Irish 1,000 Guineas, The Curragh.

June 2: Derby, Epsom.

June 3: Coronation Cup, Epsom.

June 5: Oaks, Epsom.

June 17: Benson and Hedges, Chantilly.

June 18: Royal Ascot.

June 26: Irish Derby, The Curragh.

July 3: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown.

July 8: July Cup, Newmarket.

July 12: Irish Oaks, The Curragh.

July 24: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot.

July 27-31: Goodwood meeting.

Aug 17: Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, York.

Aug 29: Arlington Million, Arlington Park (US).

Sept 11: St Leger, Doncaster.

Sept 17: Cheveley Park Stakes, Newmarket.

Sept 30: Middle Park Stakes, Newmarket.

Oct 2: Cambridgeshire, Newmarket.

Oct 3: Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Longchamp.

Oct 10: Irish St Leger, The Curragh.

Oct 15: Dewhurst Stakes, Newmarket.

Oct 16: Champion Stakes, Newmarket.

Oct 23: Futurity Stakes, Doncaster.

Nov 13: Mackeson Gold Cup, Cheltenham.

Nov 27: Hennessy Gold Cup, Newbury.

Dec 11: Kennedy Construction Handicap, Cheltenham.

Dec 11: King George VI Stakes, Kempton Park.

## Rackets, Real tennis

Events at Queen's Club, London, unless stated.

Jan 9-10: Eric Angus Cup (real tennis) under-24 championships.

Jan 10-11: Amateur rackets singles.

Jan 11-11: Henry Leaf real tennis.

Jan 15-17: British women's real tennis doubles championship.

Feb 13-13: Noel Bruce Cup rackets.

Mar 6-21: Amateur real tennis singles, Hampton Court.

Mar 25-29: British schools rackets doubles.

Mar 28-Apr 7: Open rackets singles.

May 7-9: Women's open real tennis singles, Hayling Island.

May 16: Amateur real tennis doubles, Camford.

## Rowing

Mar 20: Head of the River race, Mortlake to Putney.

Mar 27: Women's Boat Race, Henley.

Mar 27: Boat Race (2.30).

Apr 3: Scullers head of the river, Mortlake to Putney.

May 26-29: Oxford summer eights.

June 3-5: Cambridge May races.

June 25-27: Nottingham international, Holme Pierrepont.

July 1-4: Henley Royal regatta.

July 22: Doggett's Coat and Badge.

Aug 1: ARA centenary pageant.

Aug 24-27: Women's and lightweight world championships, Lucerne.

Sept 1-5: Men's world championships, Lucerne.

## Rugby Union

Jan 9: Barbarians v Australia, Cardiff.

Jan 16: Scotland v England, Murrayfield.

Jan 24: County Championship final, Worcester.

Feb 6: England v Ireland, Twickenham.

Feb 13: Wales v Ireland, Cardiff.

Feb 28: France v England, Paris; Ireland v Scotland, Dublin.

Mar 6: England v Wales, Twickenham.

Mar 7: France v France, Murrayfield.

Mar 10: UAU final, Twickenham.

Mar 26: France v Ireland, Paris; Wales v Scotland, Cardiff.

Apr 24: Welsh Cup final, Cardiff.

May 1: John Player Cup final, Twickenham.

May 6: Middlesex seven-a-sides, Twickenham.

Sept 3: Scottish XV v Fiji, Murrayfield.

Dec 7: Oxford v Cambridge, Twickenham.

## Rugby League

Jan 16: GB v France, under 24.

Jan 22: John Player Trophy final, Hull v Hull KR.

May 1: Challenge Cup final, Wembley.

May 15: Premiership final.

## Shooting

May 2-8: British open sporting championship.

May 23-23: Pistol 52 Bivley.

July 1-4: World sporting championship, France.

July 10-11: British skeet grand prix, Holbeck.

July 10-24: NRA meeting, Bistley.

July 15-15: Ashburton shield, Bistley.

July 16-17: Home international down-the-line tournament, Kirkbride.

July 24: Queen's Prize, Bistley.

Oct 28-Nov 4: World trap and skeet championships, Caracas.

## Skiing

Jan 13-14: Women's World Cup, Grindelwald.

Jan 16-17: Ebnethamm, Kitzbühel.

Jan 19-20: Women's World Cup, Badgastein.

Jan 22-23: British Nordic, Zwiesel.

Jan 23-24: Landerborn, Wengen.

Jan 27-27: World Alpine, Schladming.

Feb 15-17: Home international down-the-line tournament, Kirkbride.

Mar 15-19: Kandahar-Nordica, Calmeira.

Mar 25-28: World Cup finals, Samnangio, Montgeneyre.

## Speedway

Apr 29: England v US, Wembley.

May 5: England v US, Poole.

May 12: England v US, Ipswich.

May 19: England v US, Swindon.

May 26: England v US, Belle Vue.

May 16: World team championship, King's Lynn.

June 2: World individual championship, British final, Coventry.

July 4: UK, individual championship, Coventry.

Aug 16: World team final, White City.

Oct 17: British League riders championship, Belle Vue.

## Squash rackets

Jan 4-10: Home internationals, Ilkerton.

Feb 5-7: Inter-county final.

Feb 28-Mar 7: ISPA championships.

Mar 28-Apr 8: British open, Evesham.

Apr 9-12: European championship, Cardiff.

Apr 16-19: SRPA championship, Hull.

## Swimming

Jan 29-31: Amsterdam international.

Feb 5-7: Arena meeting, Paris.

Apr 1-4: British short course, Nuneaton.

Apr 9-12: GB v Soviet Union, Blackpool.

May 12-13: GB v Netherlands v Italy, Blackpool.

May 15-15: Tournament of nations, Vico.

July 17-18: British 3m diving, Crystal Palace.

July 31-Aug 10: World championships, Indianapolis, Ecuador.

Aug 21: British highboard diving championships, Crystal Palace.

Aug 19-22: ASA, Crystal Palace.

Nov 6-7: British synchronized championships, Derby.

Dec 4-5: British 1m diving, Derby.

Dec 18-19: European Cup, Gdynia.

## Table tennis

Jan 7-9: English open, Crawley.

Jan 13: Poland v England, European league, Gdansk.

Feb 6-7: Europe top-12, Nurem.

Feb 10: England v Sweden, European league, Manchester.

Mar 10: Hungary v England, European league, Budapest.

Apr 17-25: European championships, Bad-Nau.











## Recruitment Opportunities

### THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

## english-language lawyer linguists (translators)

The net monthly salary for an unmarried official in receipt of the expatriation allowance will vary according to training and experience between BF 95,212 (£12,500) and BF 104,163 (£13,700)

**Conditions:**  
Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; be under the age of 38 on 31 December 1981; have a perfect command of English, a thorough knowledge of French and a good knowledge of another official language of the European Communities; have an honours degree in law (United Kingdom or Ireland) or be a barrister, advocate or solicitor.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ; 17 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

## Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course.

You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

To discover more about a Police career, and salary levels, contact your Careers Adviser or send in this coupon. But don't delay.

**Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.**

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
University/College \_\_\_\_\_  
My Degree Course \_\_\_\_\_ Ends \_\_\_\_\_ DT/G4

## POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

### THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

## english-language secretarial assistants and typists

**Conditions:**  
Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; be under the age of 40 on 31 December 1981; have a thorough knowledge of English and a satisfactory knowledge of another official language of the European Communities.

Certificates or diplomas and practical experience required:  
- Secretarial assistants: final secondary education certificate or equivalent practical experience, and 2 years' relevant experience.  
- Typists: secondary, commercial, technical or vocational studies or equivalent practical experience, and 1 year's relevant experience.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ; 17 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

# Chief Executive

£24,506-£26,225 (including London Weighting and supplement of 4%)

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission's present task is the management of the commercial and industrial assets in eight substantially developed new towns and to carry out the disposal of these assets to the private sector or local authorities as appropriate. The book value of the Commission's net assets is £348m, with a current net value of the order of £550m.

At Corby, however, the Commission is carrying out a substantial industrial development programme to provide more jobs in the town.

The Chief Executive is responsible to the Commission for the whole of its organisation and operations, both at London Headquarters and in towns. Administrative and managerial ability of a high order is essential.

As the Chief Executive is required to play a leading role in the formulation of policy and the direction and co-ordination of a multi-professional team presently in central and detached locations, Applicants must also have the ability and will to carry out the Commission's role, for which it is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and maintain good relations with local authorities in all the towns concerned.

The post is in the London Headquarters and is pensionable. The Government has announced its intention to wind up the Commission in due course, but has stated that this will not be before 31st December 1984. Legislation will be required.

Further details of the Commission's function and organisation will be supplied on request.

Full applications marked 'Confidential' together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to R. M. Clarke, Chief Executive, Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5AJ, not later than Thursday, 21st January 1982.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in Glen House on Friday, 5th February, 1982.

## Commission for the new towns

## Partnership Secretary

Architects London

The wide-ranging responsibilities of this post demand initiative, commercial good sense and sound administrative ability in order to contribute to the organisation and efficiency of the practice. The firm has an established reputation in the UK and overseas for the consistently high quality of its professional work. The Partnership Secretary will head the administration section, and will be responsible for advising the partnership on all legal, financial, personnel and general secretarial matters. Candidates, preferably aged from 25 to 45, must have experience of administration management including contractual legal matters. An ICSA or other appropriate qualification would be advantageous. The make up of the remuneration package is flexible and for negotiation, with a salary in the range of £13,000 to £16,000. A pension scheme is provided and relocation assistance available.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, quoting ref: PF56/7859/T on both letter and envelope, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

### PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park, House, 60A Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874



A member of PA International

## Assistant group secretary

Surrey to £11,000 + car

At the head office of a medium sized quoted group with subsidiaries in Europe and North America, and a range of products renowned for their quality and reliability.

The team is small and as the Group Accountant, to whom you report, combines both financial and secretarial responsibilities you will have ample scope to take on as much of the latter role as your experience and potential will allow. In addition to the statutory and legal side this could include acquisitions, insurance, pensions, properties, personnel policy, vehicles and the H.O. payroll.

Aged from 25 you must have a legal or secretarial qualification. Industrial experience would be useful. Prospects for promotion to Group Secretary in two or so years are good.

Resumes including a daytime telephone number to E J Robins, Executive Selection Division, Ref. RO54.

Coopers & Lybrand associates

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited management consultants  
Shelley House, Noble Street  
London EC2V 7DQ

## EUROBONDS

The City based U.K. Subsidiary of a major European Bank, actively engaged in the management of and participation in international bond issues, requires an

### ASSISTANT TO THE SYNDICATION MANAGER

Excellent character and a sound education are essential. Applicants should be numerate, well organised and enterprising. A knowledge of German and French would be an advantage.

Candidates with experience in capital markets would be preferred, but consideration will also be given to applicants (including college leavers with 'A' level passes) prepared to undergo training. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Write in confidence enclosing a curriculum vitae to Box 0896 G, The Times.

## Kensington Palace Curator, Court Dress Collection

... to be responsible for setting up the collection for initial display to the public some time in 1984. Its care and cataloguing, and its augmentation by further loans and gifts. Examples of dress on display will include Household, Civil, Diplomatic, Consular and Colonial uniforms; velvet and cloth Court Dress; uniforms of the Lieutenants and various Royal bodyguards and Households.

Candidates (normally aged at least 26) must have a sound knowledge of costume, preferably of uniforms. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art, or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject, but these with specialist knowledge and experience of particular relevance to the field of work will also be considered. Museum experience advantageous.

**SALARY:** As Curator Grade C £11,235-£16,085 or Curator Grade D £9,755-£12,350. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)382.

Department of Environment

## INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

is a non-governmental voluntary organisation constituted of voluntary Associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own initiatives. It works in close collaboration with other international agencies and national programmes. The Associations are grouped into six regions. Applicants are invited from suitably qualified applicants, to work for the East and South East Asia and Oceania Bureau (ESEAOB) based in London, for:

### Regional Director

who will head the Bureau. The successful candidate, male or female, will work in consultation with the Regional Council and its committees, composed of volunteers, and associations in developing countries; co-ordinate the provision of funds and technical assistance for their implementation; liaise with other agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must hold a recognised degree in the humanities, social sciences or medicine and have had substantial experience in a senior position concerned with the management of field programmes preferably in social welfare, public health, family planning or population. First-hand knowledge and experience of the region is essential and knowledge of one of the regional languages would be an advantage. The preferred candidate will be between 40 to 55 years but any outstanding candidate above this age will be considered.

Salary £17,300 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

### Assistant Regional Director

who will be required to supervise a small team of Programme Officers based in the field and assist the Regional Director in the provision of funds and technical assistance for their implementation; liaise with other agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must have qualifications and experience similar in nature to those outlined for the Regional Director but may have experience at a lower level. The preferred candidate will be between 35 to 45 years.

Salary £13,825 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

### Programme Adviser

to provide up-to-date analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the ESEAOB region, i.e., family planning, population, social, economic and political trends. Candidates must have a degree, preferably in social sciences, economics/politics, together with experience in field-related research gained in the region.

Salary £18,805 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Applications, in English with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent simultaneously to:

- (i) Director Personnel, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1V 4PW.
- (ii) Dr W R Ransangan, Chairman, ESEAOB Regional Council, 229 Middle Road, Singapore 0718. Republic of Singapore, to reach them by 21st January, 1982.

## The Wellington Private Hospital Ltd.

Wellington Place, London, NW8

### ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Due to a 110 bed expansion in London of this prestigious private hospital a position has been created for the above post.

The successful applicant will report directly to the Executive Director and will possess a minimum of three years' experience in hospital administration, preferably in the private sector. A proven record of running day to day operations in a similar capacity, along with a working knowledge of expense controls and budgets, is desirable. Previous commissioning and pre-opening experience of a new facility would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be made accountable for staying within construction and purchasing budgets on this major project.

The hospital offers a competitive salary, free meals on duty, free membership to a medical insurance scheme and a contributory pension scheme along with an excellent working environment.

For an application form please write to the Personnel Department or telephone

01-586 5959 extension 2710.

## PA/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Senior partner of Mayfair based international firm of Industrial Surveyors and Valuers requires Personal Assistant/Marketing Executive. Duties include:

- a. Processing policy division throughout various office locations.
- b. Co-ordinating firms business development department.

Qualifications of successful applicant will include:

- Self-motivation, outgoing personality and ability to get-on with people inside and outside the organization. Degree/qualification desirable (newly called barrister ideal).

Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae: Box No. 1184G, The Times.

## INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES

BRITISH SECTIONS

### INFORMATION OFFICER

£6567 to £8052

To join a unit of 5 staff concerned with organizing British Local Government's participation in international and European work and providing information service on EEC matters. The British Sections serve as the International Affairs Unit of the Local Authorities Associations.

The post would suit a recent graduate with some working experience and familiar with the European institutions. Applicants must have a real flair for marshalling information and lucid writing. Ability in French, German or Italian would be an added advantage. The main duty of the post is the operation of the British Sections, European Information Service, including the production of a monthly bulletin circulated to all local authorities.

Further details and application form from the Executive Secretary, British Sections, R.I.L.A./C.E.M., 26 Old Queen Street, London SW1B 9BP. Telephone: 01-223 1636. Closing date: 21st January 1982.

## JOHN INNES INSTITUTE CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a post of Head of Department which becomes vacant on the retirement of Professor R. W. Home. The work of the department centres on plant ultrastructure, plant cell biology (including advanced techniques of electron microscopy), plant physiology (including studies of plant growth and development), and plant anatomy and morphology. The department is also concerned with the study of plant development and the production of a monthly bulletin circulated to all local authorities.

The Institute is affiliated with the University of East Anglia and the John Innes Institute, Colney, Norwich. The post is at the grade of Senior Principal Scientific Officer (salary scale £24,329 to £27,418 per annum) non-careerist.

Further details of the post can be obtained from the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney, Norwich. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney, Norwich. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney, Norwich. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney, Norwich.

## SCOTLAND

Our client is the owner of an elegant country house hotel lying in its own large grounds near Inverness. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to start in February. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to start in February. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to start in February.

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## NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME Organising Secretary (designate)

Applications are invited for the above post from persons aged between 35 and 50. Further details and job description may be obtained by writing to:

The Chairman, National Gardens Scheme, 57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LR



## PERSONAL COLUMNS

## RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

## Transport Manager/ess

Transport Manager/ess required by specialist in fabric dyeing and finishing. Duties will involve: acquisition of raw materials, namely dyes, chemicals, all and sundries within the U.K. and delivery to the Company. The acquisition of specialist machinery and spare parts from the Continent. The documentation of export orders including documentary credits, packaging, insurance and payment of orders. Delivery of finished products to buyers and exporters. Maintenance of small fleet of Company vehicles. £7,500 p.a. to start immediately. 8.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. Inclusive of holiday pay. Dyer's Limited, 25 Abbey Lane, Leicester, Tel. 0533 86677.

## LA CREME DE LA CREME

## P.A./SECRETARY

£26,500  
Excellent opportunity for a P.A./Secretary to a busy professional. Duties will include: answering the telephone, typing, filing, and general office duties. The successful candidate will be a well-organized, efficient, and friendly person. Salary £26,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: The Personnel Manager, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## SECRETARIAT

## CHIEF CLERK

With Finance  
This small company, established in 1965, is seeking a Chief Clerk to join its team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of accounts, and will report to the Managing Director. Salary £18,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: The Personnel Manager, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## BENADOLLE

## of Bond St.

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## MORI POLA

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## University College London

## SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

## SECRETARIAT

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## Gone with the Wind

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

## THE ECONOMIST

Head Office: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JF. Tel. 01-874 1234.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

## BBC 1

**11.30 King of the Rocket Men:** Concluding episode; 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries: a girl flees her would-be murderers. Guest stars include Tommy Sands, Vic Damone and Gary Crosby; 12.30 News Afternoon; 12.57 News headlines and financial report; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: live from Pebble Mill studios; 1.45 King of the Rocket Men: the very young viewer; 1.50 Stop-God another one for the tiny tots; 2.00 International Tennis: Live coverage of the Barwell World Doubles Championships, from Birmingham. The transmission switches to BBC 2 at 3.50, and there are highlights on BBC 1 at 10.20; 3.55 Play School: See BBC 2 at 11.00am for details.

**4.20 Laurel and Hardy:** cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Brendan Price reads part 4 of Edith Brill's *The Adventures of Conet*; 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 1 of a new 12-part serial based on the Mark Twain stories. Two Canadian lads, Ian Tracey and Sammy Smythers, respectively play Huck and Tom Sawyer; 5.05 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: the weekly magazine for the younger viewer; 5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines. And (at 6.25) Nationwide. David Dimbleby has now joined the team of presenters; 7.00 Tomorrow's World: includes items on a new, lightweight personal cooling system, and a new power supply that's safer than the ring-main system we traditionally use. There is a new presenter Peter Macann; 7.25 Top of the Pops: with Peter Powell; 8.00 Wildlife on One: Ambush at Masai Mara. Kenya's dangerous wildlifebeat migration; 8.30 Seconds Out: Boxing world comedy. A concerted move to bring the new champion down to earth; 9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast; 9.25 Shoestring: Ten episodes of this very popular drama serial about a radio station's private eye are being repeated. This is the first. An elderly music hall star is convinced she spotted a murder in an empty house opposite her flat. Her daughter and son-in-law try to get her to forget about it. Starring Trevor Eve in the title role, and Madeline Thomas as the "murder" witness (r); 10.20 International Tennis: Desmond Lynam introduces highlights from today's play in the Barwell World Doubles Championship, from the Exhibition Centre in Birmingham; 11.28 News headlines; 11.30 Now Get Out of That: Final programme in the repeated series. There are still some nasty obstacles to overcome before the Cambridge or the Oxford team can storm the castle to steal The Beast; 12.05 Weather forecast. And closedown.

**BBC 1 VARIATIONS:** BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.0 pm News. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Huddiey. 12.5 am News headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.0 pm News. 3.0-3.25 The Afternoon Show. 3.30 pm BBC 1. 8.0-8.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.25-9.00 pm News. 9.0-9.25 News. 9.25-9.50 News. 10.0-10.25 News. 10.25-10.50 News. 10.50-11.00 News. 11.00-11.25 News. 11.25-11.50 News. 11.50-12.00 News. 12.00-12.25 News. 12.25-12.50 News. 12.50-1.00 News. 1.00-1.25 News. 1.25-1.50 News. 1.50-2.00 News. 2.00-2.25 News. 2.25-2.50 News. 2.50-3.00 News. 3.00-3.25 News. 3.25-3.50 News. 3.50-4.00 News. 4.00-4.25 News. 4.25-4.50 News. 4.50-5.00 News. 5.00-5.25 News. 5.25-5.50 News. 5.50-6.00 News. 6.00-6.25 News. 6.25-6.50 News. 6.50-7.00 News. 7.00-7.25 News. 7.25-7.50 News. 7.50-8.00 News. 8.00-8.25 News. 8.25-8.50 News. 8.50-9.00 News. 9.00-9.25 News. 9.25-9.50 News. 9.50-10.00 News. 10.00-10.25 News. 10.25-10.50 News. 10.50-11.00 News. 11.00-11.25 News. 11.25-11.50 News. 11.50-12.00 News. 12.00-12.25 News. 12.25-12.50 News. 12.50-1.00 News. 1.00-1.25 News. 1.25-1.50 News. 1.50-2.00 News. 2.00-2.25 News. 2.25-2.50 News. 2.50-3.00 News. 3.00-3.25 News. 3.25-3.50 News. 3.50-4.00 News. 4.00-4.25 News. 4.25-4.50 News. 4.50-5.00 News. 5.00-5.25 News. 5.25-5.50 News. 5.50-6.00 News. 6.00-6.25 News. 6.25-6.50 News. 6.50-7.00 News. 7.00-7.25 News. 7.25-7.50 News. 7.50-8.00 News. 8.00-8.25 News. 8.25-8.50 News. 8.50-9.00 News. 9.00-9.25 News. 9.25-9.50 News. 9.50-10.00 News. 10.00-10.25 News. 10.25-10.50 News. 10.50-11.00 News. 11.00-11.25 News. 11.25-11.50 News. 11.50-12.00 News. 12.00-12.25 News. 12.25-12.50 News. 12.50-1.00 News. 1.00-1.25 News. 1.25-1.50 News. 1.50-2.00 News. 2.00-2.25 News. 2.25-2.50 News. 2.50-3.00 News. 3.00-3.25 News. 3.25-3.50 News. 3.50-4.00 News. 4.00-4.25 News. 4.25-4.50 News. 4.50-5.00 News. 5.00-5.25 News. 5.25-5.50 News. 5.50-6.00 News. 6.00-6.25 News. 6.25-6.50 News. 6.50-7.00 News. 7.00-7.25 News. 7.25-7.50 News. 7.50-8.00 News. 8.00-8.25 News. 8.25-8.50 News. 8.50-9.00 News. 9.00-9.25 News. 9.25-9.50 News. 9.50-10.00 News. 10.00-10.25 News. 10.25-10.50 News. 10.50-11.00 News. 11.00-11.25 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9.00-9.25 News. 9.25-9.50 News. 9.50-10.00 News. 10.00-10.25 News. 10.25-10.50 News. 10.



# Ministers' dislike of sociologists disclosed

But the existence of what is sure to be judged a plot will provoke opposition among academics and others who have received grants from the council, who include Sir Geoffrey's wife, Lady Howe, in her capacity as chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

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used for other unrequiring, largely unremembered and unrewarded efforts, and persons who died in lonely deaths.

But Mr. John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council, said the trustees saw their task as fulfilling the wishes of the donors and ensuring that the money went to the dependants of the eight men.

The trustees meet tomorrow to discuss how to distribute the money, and will meet again after the meeting with the Charity Commission and the Attorney General in London at which it was decided to refund the money as a private fund.

□ The reserve Penrice lifeboat, with three Mousehole men on board, was launched last night after a vessel was reported in trouble off Penrithen, Cornwall (see page 10 of this morning's reports). The 70-ft Charles H Barrett, was crewed by five Penrice regulars, backed up by three Mousehole volunteers, Frank W. Wallis, Robert Phil, and Gordon Painter.

Letters, page 7

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